COMMON CAUSE WEEK IN PURLEY.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
THE COMMON CAUSE
OF HUMANITY.

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"She keeps her faith; and nothing of her name
Or of her handiwork but doth proclaim
Her purpose. Her own soul hath made her free,
Not circumstance; she knows no victory
Save of the mind; in her is nothing done—
No wrong, no shame, no glory of anyone—
But is the cause of all.

—LAWRENCE BINYON.

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES (NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 478).

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Notes and Comments.

Results of the By-Elections.

Leith Burghs polled on February 26th, too late for the results to reach us before going to press; but the effect of these three-cornered contests is obviously a serious matter for the Government. Mr. Masterman has lost his seat in Bethnal Green by a very narrow majority, and seems to have some difficulty in finding another. The Socialist candidate in Poplar was not an official Labour candidate, and was supported by the N.U., not on "E.F.F." lines, but simply as, on the evidence, "the best friend of Women's Suffrage." The same situation existed best friend of Women's Suffrage." In Leith, of course, the Election Fighting policy has come into force.

"Honours for Women."

While a discussion is going on in the *Daily Telegraph* as to whether women should be decorated for public service, the *Labour Leader* reports a more practical form of recognition. It is suggested that a woman should be elected Chairman of the I.L.P., and the names of Miss Margaret McMillan, Miss Mary Macarthur, and Miss Margaret Bondfield have been mentioned as possible candidates.

Progress in South Africa.

In the House of Assembly on February 18th Mr. Hugh Wyndham's Women's Enfranchisement Bill was negatived on first reading by 43 votes to 42. This result was very much better than Suffragists had expected, especially in view of the general unrest, which put politicians in a timid mood, averse from making any innovations. The question of women's enfranchisement is, moreover, complicated in South Africa by that of the coloured vote, so that in the circumstances a loss by one vote only shows that the cause has made real progress. We understand that the "first reading" of a Bill in the House of Assembly is of much greater importance than it is in our own Parliament, being more nearly equivalent to our "second reading." Details of the discussion are not yet available, but it seems likely, from the voting, that it was on a higher level than that which took place in the Union Parliament in February of last year, when the proposal to enfranchise women was stigmatised by one speaker as a "devilish one." The attitude of the Prime Minister, General Botha, has also improved since that occasion, for last October he received a deputation of the Women's Enfranchisement League, a concession which he had hitherto refused to grant.

Report of the Civil Service Commission.

The Civil Service Commission has got through its work with surprising rapidity, and its report will be published very shortly. Many forecasts have been made as to the nature of its recommendations. We prefer to deal with the report when it is in our hands. But in the meantime, we must protest against articles so ill-informed as that which appeared on February 24th in a paper generally so well-informed as the *Daily Telegraph*. According to this article, *not one woman* has "attained even to a first-rate general practice in medicine and surgery": Mr. Samuel has "discovered in Canada" that "women are everywhere being ousted from employment by men" as a result of equal pay for equal work; and the presence of women in the higher positions of the Civil Service "would be a source of embarrassment and weakness to the Administration." The writer has evidently never heard even of Dr. Scharlieb or Dr. Garrett Anderson, the names of younger medical women being, of course, still more remote from his consciousness. He does not know that Mr. Samuel's "discovery" was confined to one part of the postal service, and has been denied even there. He conceives that women of the type of Miss Adelaide Anderson, Miss Clara Collet, Miss Constance Smith, Miss Mona Wilson, and Mrs. Deane-Streatfeild, are of less value than men, and "a source of weakness to the Administration" if not carefully kept in their place. But all this is easily explained to those who know by the fact that the article is written by "Our Civil Service Correspondent." Even the *Daily Telegraph* would find it difficult to discover a "Civil Service Correspondent" who believed that women could serve a more exalted purpose than typing and shorthand.

Women in Industry.

The *New Statesman's* special supplement on "Women in Industry" (February 21st) is one of the most valuable and interesting contributions to a vexed problem that has yet appeared. The writers are Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mrs. Hubback, Miss H. L. Hutchins, Mr. J. J. Mallon, Mrs. Pember Reeves, and Mrs. C. M. Wilson. Every Suffragist ought to get it, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest. Their political opinions, whether in agreement with those of the *Statesman* or not, will take no harm.

The "Behaviour" of Women.

Mr. Harold Spender has a very interesting article in the *Daily Chronicle* of February 25th on the women of Norway. He deprecates in it the conduct both of constitutional and militant Suffragists in England, and shows how, in his opinion, we shall win the vote "if we behave." We believe Mr. Spender to be a sincere Suffragist, and a real admirer (as he says he is) of the equality with which Norwegian women "move among men"; but we urge him to consider whether such language, as used to those who claim this equality, is not condescending to a degree which all Mr. Spender's sincerity does not rescue from offensiveness.

The Queen and the Plumage Bill.

It is encouraging to hear that the Queen, when visiting the London Dock warehouses and being shown the plumage consignments, made special enquiries about those feathers which could only be obtained during the breeding-season. We hope this means that Her Majesty's influence will be used against barbarous as it has been against idiotic fashions. In support of our comment on Dr. Chalmers Mitchell's speech last week, we hear that Professor C. G. Schillings says: "Germany will certainly follow if England gives a lead. The movement is quite a new one in Germany. England has had it for years; so you can understand we cannot lead. . . . Please publish that Germany follows."

A Chance to Vote.

It is reported that a number of women's names have, by an oversight, been included in the Parliamentary voting lists for the Mid-Cumberland Division. No by-election is in prospect, but Cumberland Suffragists are enquiring into the matter.

Women's Suffrage and Public Morals.

A very horrible case has recently occurred in Fulham. A child of thirteen, violated by her step-father, will become a mother shortly; and the man, charged with the offence and convicted, has received a sentence of three months in the second division. A few months ago the same man was charged with shooting his wife (the child's mother), but the court held that her death was the result of an accident. Public opinion has been outraged by the extraordinary sentence now given by Judge Atherley-Jones, and protest meetings have been held. Commenting on the event and on the meetings, the *Fulham Chronicle* takes occasion to sneer at the Suffrage movement and at women generally for their "female sentiment," and refusal to face publicity. It is an extraordinary criticism considering that false modesty has always been demanded of women by the average man, and the immodesty of Suffragists who dare to speak openly of painful subjects deplored even by men above the average. But as the *Fulham Chronicle* does not seem to know that it is just such cases as the horrible one recorded which have driven so many women to face publicity, trample on their "female sentiment," and "rave at street-corners," we call attention to a significant fact. At the two great protest meetings held last Sunday afternoon in Fulham for women and men respectively, Mrs. Creighton addressed the first, and Miss A. Maude Royden the second. These two speakers are convinced and active Suffragists, and one of them has been accused by her opponents of having "no *locus standi* outside the Suffrage movement." They were the two women speakers at the great Albert Hall Suffrage meeting last week. Will those who think of Suffragism and Suffragists as the editor of the *Fulham Chronicle* does, consider the significance of these facts? And will the editor himself suggest any "wilder allegation against men" that could be made by Suffragist women than that a man should make his own step-child of thirteen years old a mother and receive as punishment *three months in the second division?*

The Active Service League, "C. C. C."

A further development of the Active Service League is proposed to increase the sale of The Common Cause. Particulars will be found on page 912.

In Parliament.

Friday, February 21st.

Children (Employment and School Attendance) Bill.

A very interesting discussion took place on the Children Bill. Its chief provisions are to empower local authorities to raise the school age to fifteen (instead of fourteen); to abolish all kinds of exemptions from school attendance below the age of thirteen, and half-time exemptions at all ages; to forbid street-trading for boys under fifteen and girls under eighteen, to adopt a licensing system for boys between fifteen and eighteen; and to empower local authorities to require attendance at continuation classes.

Mr. Denman (Carlisle, Lib.) moved the Second Reading. He made a special point of the cruelty of the "half-time" system, and the demoralising effect of street-trading, saying that 83.7 per cent. of the youths between fourteen and twenty-one charged in Glasgow in one year with theft, came from the class of messengers and street-traders.

Mr. Hoare (Chelsea, U.), seconding, declared that practically no complaints had come from poor parents when the London County Council had made new regulations about juvenile employment, and "no dislocation of domestic life had resulted."

As the people most concerned with domestic life have no votes, their complaints if made are safe to fall on deaf ears. It is impossible, in reading the debate, not to realise the growing resentment among working-women at the perpetual interference of Parliament with their affairs, while they are powerless to express any opinion or "make complaints." The *whole burden* of this Bill will fall on the shoulders of the mothers, already so heavily laden. They desire, as no one else can, the protection and care of child life. Yet no one in framing legislation for this most desirable end seems ever to realise that the mothers should be consulted, and the burden so distributed as not to press too heavily on their shoulders.

Mr. Peto (Devizes, U.) did ask "how the promoters of the Bill proposed to deal with hard cases," but no answer was given.

Mr. Bathurst (Wilton, U.) wished that parents "had a deeper sense of responsibility" about their children. Perhaps he went to the wrong parent.

Mr. Albert Smith (Clitheroe, Lab.) told a story of some Lancashire girls who went into the weaving-sheds "in order to enable their brothers to get a good education." The result is that "one brother holds a splendid appointment in India; another is a doctor in St. Bartholomew's Hospital." The girls, presumably, are still holding splendid appointments as weavers. Mr. Smith seems to have intended this as a defence of the half-time system, and while deprecating the use of "the lonely widow argument," was deeply impressed with "the lonely widower." Second reading carried by 187 to 35.

Gems from the Debate, or, the Wisdom of Our Rulers.

Mr. Asquith: "It was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure to deal with redistribution, if we had the opportunity."

Mr. Newman (earnestly): "What does the word 'opportunity' mean?"

Mr. Asquith: "Opportunity means opportunity." (General surprise and scepticism.)

Imperial Politics.

Sir J. D. Rees: "I cannot think it is necessary to have a piece of tapestry at the top of the stairs."

Viscount Castlereagh: "Then there is the installation of the new lift. I should like to ask, who is to benefit by the lift? Personally, I have never been up in this lift, and" (bitterly) "I do not even know where it goes or leads to." (The House solemnly divides on tapestry and lift.)

Political Notes.

Two amendments were tabled to the Address in reply to the King's Speech, regretting the omission of any proposal for dealing with the Women's Suffrage question. One stood in the names of Mr. Albert Smith (Lab., Clitheroe) and Mr. Stephen Walsh (Lab., Ince), who were to move it on behalf of the Labour Party; the other was put down by Mr. D. M. Mason (Lib., Coventry), the unfailing friend of the Women's Cause, who never misses any opportunity for pressing their claim to enfranchisement.

The debate on the Address was closured by the Government on Thursday night before either of these amendments was reached. If a vote had been taken, it would not, of course, have represented the full strength of Suffrage support in the House, and the amendment could not possibly have been carried. A vote in favour of an amendment to the Address is a vote against the Government, and only those Liberals would have supported it who are prepared to vote against the Government on the Women's Suffrage question. Their number, we know, is small, and would probably have been still smaller this year than it was fifteen months ago, when Mr. Snowden moved his Women's Suffrage amendment to the Irish Home Rule Bill. Nevertheless, a considerable amount of support had been promised. The Labour Party would have voted solidly for the amendment, and so would the Suffragists in the Unionist Party. Some Liberals, whilst not prepared to go into the lobby against the Government if the amendment had been pressed to a division, were in favour of having the question discussed, and would have taken part in the debate. It is greatly to be regretted that the opportunity was not given for a protest against the Government's failure to make any attempt to pay its unredeemed debt to Suffragists.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

The London County Council is promoting a Bill this Session for the compulsory registration of nursing-homes and lying-in hospitals within its area. The object of the Bill, which exempts certain homes and hospitals, and gives to all the right to be heard if registration is for any cause refused, is to prevent disorderly houses from carrying on their business under the pretence of being nursing homes or hospitals.

If it is successful, no doubt the local authorities in other great cities will seek equal powers for dealing with this crying abuse.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN DUBLIN.

Report of the Committee of Enquiry.

The report of the Departmental Committee of the Irish Local Government Board contains a strong condemnation of housing conditions in Dublin and severe criticism of the actions of officers and members of the City Corporation, some of whom are owners of property classed by the sanitary staff as unfit for human habitation. The Committee states:—

"We cannot help coming to the conclusion that, had a judicious but firm administration of the powers already given been exercised during the last thirty-five years, it should have been possible without any undue hardship being inflicted to have produced a better state of affairs than exists at present. . . . In our opinion, the low social conditions among the poorer classes in Dublin are in some measure due to the failure to enforce stringently the sanitary laws. . . . Further, it would seem to us that the want of firm administration has created a number of owners with but little sense of their responsibilities as landlords, and that it has helped much in demoralisation of a number of the working classes and increased the number of inefficient workers in the city."

After making some suggestions with a view to rendering building by private enterprise possible for some classes of the community, the Committee recommends a State grant in aid of publicly provided dwellings for workers whose earnings "do not admit of their paying rent commensurate with the cost of the accommodation they require." Without a State grant, the provision suggested would mean an additional 1s. 5½d. in the £ on the rates. If the same aid is given by the State as in rural areas, the charge on the rates would be reduced to 6.65d. in the £.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

At the meetings of the Joint Committee of the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association on February 19th the Chair was taken by Miss Buchanan, P.L.G. There was a very large attendance, including the candidates for election as Poor Law Guardians in June, the delegates from some fourteen different Societies, all interested in and working for the betterment of social conditions, and willing to work for the candidates in different ways, and many ladies who offer their services as canvassers, &c. There was a very spirited discussion as to ways and means, several ladies giving interesting accounts of their experiences during previous elections. Miss Buchanan was unanimously elected permanent Chairwoman.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

UNITED STATES.

The *Woman's Journal* informs us that on February 2nd President Wilson interviewed a delegation of five hundred working women. Representatives of weavers, laundresses, cap-makers, and other trades addressed the President, each setting forth the disabilities of voteless women, as affecting her own trade. The President, while confessing himself impressed by the appeal, only repeated his former remarks as to "the limitations that are laid upon me as leader of the Democratic Party."

The New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports a new development among women medical graduates: "To-day (February 18th) I learn that girl medical graduates will shortly be tried on the motor ambulances which bring first-aid to the injured in New York. This department of the hospital service is considered the most trying of all in the experience of newly pledged doctors."

Anti-Suffragists and the Liquor Traffic.

The support given to the Anti-suffrage movement in the United States by the white slave trade and the liquor trade is well known. Indeed, it is thought that in certain States the movement is mainly financed by these interests. With a view to dispelling this idea—which, naturally, does their cause much harm—the "Antis" of Montana arranged a conference between their organiser, Miss Clara Markeson, and the publishers of the principal organ of the brewers, the *National Forum*. Miss Markeson made the diplomatic suggestion that the *National Forum* should cease to mention the subject of Women's Suffrage, and leave the conduct of the campaign in the hands of women organisers. The publishers were doubtful as to the wisdom of this course, but it was finally arranged that Miss Markeson should lay a definite plan of campaign before them, after consultation with her Headquarters. Unfortunately for the "Antis," however, the whole story came out, and the public is more firmly convinced than ever of the definite alliance between Anti-suffragists and the liquor trade. That "liquor" was opposed to Women's Suffrage was already abundantly clear.

FRANCE.

The following words of the President in the French Chamber were reported in the *Figaro* of February 7th:—

"The Committee for Universal Suffrage asks that the first debate upon the proposal to grant to women the right of voting in municipal, district, and general councils, be entered in the proceedings of the Order of the Day for Thursday afternoon. Is there no opposition? The entry is ordered."

L'Union Française pour le suffrage des femmes regards this as a great advance and a happy omen for the future.

The following legislation affecting women has been proposed in the present Parliament:—

"1. The Chamber proposed a motion aiming at the suspension of any action to find the father of an illegitimate child, during the term of military service of the reputed father.

"2. The Chamber has voted the compulsory nomination of two women for administrative School Committees.

"3. M. Louis Marin has given notice of a proposal to give to women the right to raise loans and mortgages upon their savings."

The condition of the home-worker will also occupy Parliament, and a proposed Bill establishing a minimum wage and otherwise aiming at the assistance of such workers has been discussed by the *Conseil Nationale des Femmes Françaises* in a large meeting.

GERMANY.

Die Frauenbewegung reports that in Darmstadt fifteen women have been elected to boards controlling municipal affairs; and in Zehlendorf, for the first time in Germany, a woman has been chosen as "General Guardian" for orphan children. Berlin, on the other hand, in spite of pressure from every quarter, including religious bodies, cannot bring itself to give women a share in the control of municipal affairs.

RUSSIA.

A Bill has been introduced into the Imperial Duma to extend the personal property rights of married women and regulate the grounds for separation. It provides, among other things, that married women shall have the right to obtain separate passports without the permission of their husbands. Women living apart from their husbands are to be entitled to enter into both public and private agreements as employees or servants, and also to take employment as school teachers, and they are empowered to conclude any contracts without the authority of their husbands.

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Speaking last Monday at a meeting of the Charity Organisation Society Council, Mr. Cecil Chapman gave a most encouraging account of the Little Commonwealth, established last year on the lines of the American George Junior Republic. As a means of developing character, self-respect, and a sense of individual responsibility, the Commonwealth has achieved a remarkable success, turning sullen and resentful little delinquents into happy children, earning their own living and managing their own affairs. Liberty and equality are the rules of the little State, and the members themselves see that these are not abused. A court of justice has been established for the infliction of suitable penalties, and although at first some of the older boys defied the judge, the rest of the community saw that the sentences were enforced. Indeed, the zeal for maintaining law and order developed in the Commonwealth is quite remarkable, though combined with a propensity for mischief without which no child would seem quite human.

Mr. Cecil Chapman had some amusing stories to tell about this court. When it was first formed every prisoner and every witness lied, while all were convinced that the judge was prejudiced against the prisoner. To remedy this they selected for a judge the most mischievous boy, and the one most liable to punishment, because they thought that he, at any rate, would have a fellow-feeling for offenders. Mr. Chapman had attended the court, and been much struck by the good sense of this lad's decisions. But he had so often to come down from the bench to be fined for offences that the community impeached him, and a girl—one of the first citizens of the Commonwealth, committed as an incorrigible shop-lifter—was elected in his place. "And I think," said Mr. Chapman, "she was more severe than I should have been." One boy, aged eleven, once confessed to all the crimes he had committed, and desired to confess to a good deal more. At his own suggestion he was put to very hard work for a week with no wages, and he is now the most popular boy and has been elected health officer.

The girl, in spite of her severity, has now been elected to serve her second term as judge, and in every way the girls share equal rights of citizenship with the boys. That was determined when the girls threatened to go on strike and neither cook nor make beds until their claims were recognised. The importance of the girls to the community is more fully realised in this little State than by the generality of boys outside, with the result that a far greater respect is shown to them; and the sensible, businesslike relations established has checked the development of sex-consciousness, which critics of the scheme had prophesied. Flirtation, it is true, has been attempted by one or two girls, one girl fastening upon a boy and demanding that he might sit beside her at dinner. But next morning the boy asked to be removed from the side of the girl, because he had grown tired of her chatter.

Obituary.

MRS. R. L. STEVENSON.

The news of the death of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson reached us after going to press last week. Perhaps of all the tributes paid to women in poetry none goes so near to the heart of the Suffragist woman of to-day as that paid by "R. L. S." to his wife. She needs no other obituary.

"Trusty, dusky, vivid, true;
With eyes of gold and bramble-dew,
Steel-true and blade-straight,
The Great Artificer
Made my mate.

"Honour, anger, valour, fire;
A love that life could never tire,
Death quench, or evils stir,
The Mighty Master
Gave to her.

"Teacher, tender comrade, wife;
A fellow-farer, true through life,
Heart whole, and soul free,
The August Father
Gave to me."

Some Feminist Plays.

"The Better Half."

The following suggestion has been sent by a correspondent :—

Anyone who was present at the Royal Court Theatre on February 14th to witness the performance of "The Better Half"—especially staged for the occasion—must have felt what a power was there to further the Suffrage cause. The play is so amusing, witty, genially sarcastic, and in every word so true, that one longs for more opportunities for its reproduction in all parts of the United Kingdom. Would it be possible for any of the Federations and Societies to arrange for performances in various centres? Humour and delicate persuasion so often attract when hard fact and subtle argument repel. At the conclusion of the performance, in response to repeated calls for author, Miss Alison Garland appeared. Her short, telling speech roused her audience to increased enthusiasm and a keener appreciation of the influence her play would exercise if better known.

"Daughters of Ishmael."

The "Daughters of Ishmael," which the Pioneer Players will present to their members on March 1st, at King's Hall, Covent Garden, has already been produced in New York, where its appearance was followed by an unsuccessful attempt to prohibit the performance. Though it deals with what is known as the "social evil," the appeal of the play is by no means sensational; and it may be that the action of the authorities was prompted less by dislike of its theme, than by a natural objection to its exposure of the methods of the New York police.

The play, which is a dramatisation of Reginald Kaufman's famous novel, shows a young girl lured from her home by a promise of marriage from a young man—a procurer, or cadet; her arrival at a brothel; her astonishment, fear, and gradual acceptance of the life into which she has been forced; her dash for freedom; the impossibility of such a one finding honest employment; her life on the streets and her death.

The "Daughters of Ishmael" is not a one part play, however, and there are other strong parts than that of the unfortunate girl, which is played by Miss Marjorie Patterson. Miss Cathleen Nesbitt makes her first appearance in a character part, as an old woman, and Mr. Raymo Lauzerte, the cadet, and Mr. Harley Braburn have extremely interesting parts.

The play is not licensed—it is doubtful whether the Censor would pass it—therefore, those who wish to see it must become members of the Pioneer Players; for the half season the subscription is halved.

A point of interest in connection with this production is that, in addition to a woman producer, Miss Edith Craig, there is also a woman stage manager, Miss Regina Laurence.

"Damaged Goods."

The production of M. Brieux's play, "Damaged Goods," by the Authors' Producing Society, for a limited number of performances at the Little Theatre, is a notable event to those interested in the drama, the Suffrage movement, in Sociology, or in all three. The date appropriately chosen for the first performance was the birthday of the late Sir Francis Galton, in commemoration of the distinguished services rendered by him to the science of Eugenics, especially by the emphasis he laid on the danger to posterity of transmissable diseases. The terrible story of the transmission, by selfishness, carelessness, and ignorance, no less than by vice, of the race poison known as syphilis, is the subject of the play, which is a memorable contribution to the campaign against the conspiracy of silence on this vital subject.

A "PEOPLE'S THEATRE."

Miss Rosina Filippi has issued a little pamphlet in which she appeals for funds to start "A People's Theatre." She proposes to give only the finest drama, classical or modern, making a beginning with Shakespeare, and holds that "the people" are "already so well educated and thoughtful that it is almost a certainty that they will appreciate the advantages offered them by this, their own theatre." The trustees of the Victoria Hall in Waterloo Bridge Road have offered to help with a four weeks' season, as an experiment, and Mr. Matheson Lang has lent the scenery and costumes for three plays, but Miss Filippi still wants £450 in order to make a start.

THE DERBYSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND MISS OUTRAM.

The Derbyshire Education Committee has been urged to demand the resignation of Miss Outram (Headmistress of the Dronfield Council School), on account of the teaching given by her to girls and boys on "the facts of life." The Committee decided unanimously not to do so. The Derbyshire Education Committee is to be congratulated on its attitude.

A WOMAN PREACHER.

At the Unitarian Church, Quex Road, Kilburn, next Sunday, the morning and evening services will be conducted by Mrs. Ginever (wife of the Rev. C. Arthur Ginever, Dover), who will also deliver the sermons.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE AND MILITANCY.

The General Council of this League, which met in January, 1914, has refused to state that the League is opposed to a policy of violence. It has also affirmed that its members, speaking in the name of the League, "should refrain from expressing their personal opinion, and make it clear that the League itself expresses no opinion as to such methods."

In consequence of the failure of their delegates to get Amendments passed to such Resolutions, the Worcester Branch has held a meeting to consider the situation. The result has been that rather than appear to condone "Militancy," a considerable majority of members have severed their connection with the League. These include the Bishop of Worcester, the Dean and Mrs. Moore Ede, Canon and Mrs. Wilson, Rev. W. W. Vevers, Mrs. Carlton Rea, and many others who are well known. Their reasons, as stated by the Dean of Worcester, are that :—

"A Society which calls itself a Church League and which deliberately refuses to express an opinion on a grave moral question, and declines to say the present methods of militancy are not in accord with the spirit and teaching of the Head of the Church, Jesus Christ, is not true to the principles of the Church. It is, to use the Bishop of Londons words in his recent letter to the secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union, condoning "doing evil that good may come" which is wrong in principle, and also forgets that "God's will can only be done in God's way." . . .

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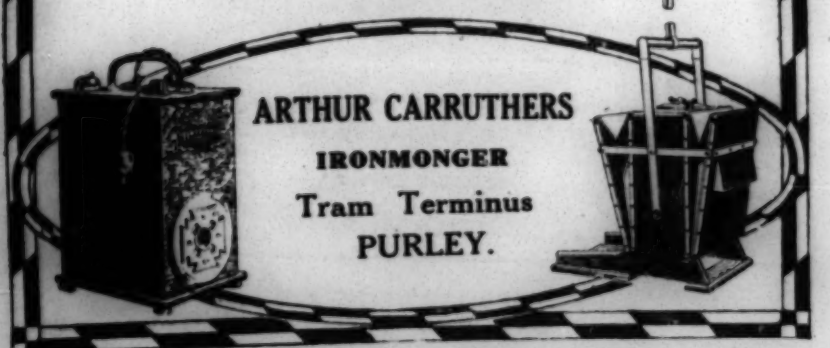

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[NOTE.—This page is perforated and can therefore be torn out and given away separately.

A B C OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

FROM AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST:—

"DEAR MADAM,

I cannot undertake to help you with your Suffrage work as I am strongly opposed to the movement. Of course, I know that a few women here and there are quite capable of using the vote, but after all, most women are like myself, quite happy and content without it, and we shall certainly oppose the extension of the franchise with all our power.

Yours faithfully,

_____"

TO AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST:—

"DEAR MADAM,

It is good to know that you are content and happy.

There are, fortunately for them and for England, a vast number of happy, sheltered women (sheltered in the homes of kind fathers and husbands) who have no great need of the vote; and many of these consequently give little thought to politics or legislation.

I like to think these fortunate women are many,—even millions; but outside this happy circle lie others. There are—we have the government statistics—not a "few" but

MILLIONS OF UNSHELTERED WOMEN IN ENGLAND,

mainly widows and spinsters, responsible entirely for their own lives and livelihood, and responsible also, in many cases, for helpless dependents; their children, sick or aged parents, crippled sisters, and so on.

ABOUT A MILLION AND A QUARTER OF THESE ARE RATEPAYERS.

All these are women with responsibilities; in a few cases the heavy responsibility of wealth but, in the majority of cases, the still heavier one of making both ends meet on very limited means.

It is on these women, and on many others fully as responsible, but too poor to be ratepayers, that many of our present laws press harshly.

If even this shrewd, thoughtful one and a quarter millions of women ratepayers were enfranchised, they could, and would (through the slow but sure power of the vote),

GRADUALLY AMELIORATE CONDITIONS,

not only for themselves, but for the whole vast army of self supporting women who have no menfolk to shelter them.

After all, does not the fact that you have, and are therefore "happy and content," make it a little difficult for you to know how hardly life may press on those who have not, or what is needed to lift the burden for them a little? There is an old saying, you know, that it is the person who wears the shoe who knows where it pinches!

Many women who have no need for the vote themselves will not care to give active aid to the Cause of Women's Suffrage. But there is a very real, though quite passive, way in which they can help. It is by abstaining* from hindering us in trying to get the help of the vote for ourselves, and other hardly pressed women.

Yours faithfully,

MARY M. ADAMSON."

* Acts v. 35-39.

"COMMON CAUSE" WEEK IN PURLEY.

Purley is known as one of the beauty spots of London. Some thirteen miles out of town, and three miles south of Croydon, it enjoys the pure air and bracing quality of the Surrey hills. The Londoner is finding this out all too quickly, and our population has grown in the last ten years from a few hundreds to seven thousand.

A couple of years ago it came into the mind of the energetic and far-sighted lady, whose portrait appears on this page, to form a Branch of the National Union in this growing centre of population. It must not be supposed that Purley women were inactive even then. Many of our members are interested in Girls' Clubs, Dinners for Expectant Mothers, Provident Societies, and the like. We have our Cottage Hospital, District Nurses' Association, and many other activities, political as well as philanthropic. But, like all practical women workers, we soon came to realise that no real progress could be made without the vote. The enfranchisement of women must ever stand at the threshold of every organised attempt towards the uplifting of our sex.

Mrs. Shannon possessed the gift of gathering round her earnest workers, and by the enthusiasm and painstaking efforts of these the Society is now, we hope, placed upon a permanent basis, with a membership of upwards of 150. Numerous drawing-room and evening meetings, debates, lectures, social teas, &c., are held from time to time, and we do our utmost to push the sale of THE COMMON CAUSE. For this purpose we are now holding a "COMMON CAUSE Week," and we gladly take this opportunity of doing honour to Mr. and Mrs. Shannon, both of them excellent friends to the Cause, and the latter our Founder and first Hon. Secretary. We regret to say that they have now left us, bearing our good wishes to their new home in Sydney, N.S.W. But their spirit remains with us, and we feel assured that their work will prove to have been solid and enduring.

We have, of course, much to contend with. Apathy, indifference, misunderstanding, and even active opposition are to be met with here as elsewhere; but we regard these things as spurs to urge us onward. Ours is the courage of hope, and the certainty of victory in the long run. Above all things, we desire to be possessed with the spirit of divine discontent, and not to be satisfied until our numbers and our zeal for the Cause have reached the highest possible limit. Like Blake we would say:—

"We will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall the sword sleep in our hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land."

And we think the best way to make this a reality is to bring the possession of the vote to bear upon the limitations, the disabilities, the hardships and the miseries of our down-trodden and suffering sisters.

[*Francis Byrne & Co., Richmond.*

Mrs. SHANNON,

Founder and First President of the Purley Society.

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.

We have received an anonymous letter from the Editor of the *Anti-Suffrage Review*, who with admirable prudence omits to enclose his name. It is not our custom to publish letters to which no name is attached, but our sympathy with the desire of the person responsible for the *Anti-Suffrage Review* to conceal his identity compels us to make an exception in his case. The letter calls attention to the fact that Dr. Creed is not proved to have told a lie. We did not accuse him of doing so. A *suggestio falsi* is not telling a lie, but giving a false impression. The impression given by Dr. Creed's statement in the *Anti-Suffrage Review* was that women had not done anything to secure the better administration of the Inebriates Act. This is the impression that he wanted to give, and he therefore deliberately omitted to mention that the women had—on his own admission elsewhere—done magnificent work. The anonymous Editor of the *Anti-Suffrage Review* urges in his defence that Dr. Creed is carefully vague about the exact date at which women, hitherto so devotedly labouring in the cause of temperance, suddenly abandoned their interest and work altogether.

We rejoice, however, to see that the Editor of the *Anti-Suffrage Review* is really trying hard to turn over a new leaf in the matter of accuracy. His typist, in an absent-minded moment, began the letter "Dear Madam." But the Editor, fearful lest we should really suppose ourselves dear to him, austerely took his pen and crossed out "Dear." Who will now say that he is not doing his best to convey a just impression?

The letter now runs:—

MADAM,—In your issue of February 13th, you publish an article entitled "Manufacturing Evidence Against Women's Suffrage," in which you state that "a remarkable instance of the way in which Anti-Suffrage evidence is manufactured has recently come to our notice," and you proceed to charge Dr. J. M. Creed, and by implication, the *Anti-Suffrage Review*, of the "serious offence" of *suggestio falsi*. The gravamen of your charge is as follows:—

In the *Anti-Suffrage Review* of June, 1913, appeared an article, stating, on the authority of Dr. J. M. Creed, that in New South Wales

"shortly before a *recent General Election* it was decided that a special effort should be made to rally the women's political associations in support of the effective administration of the Inebriates Act. The women's associations, the article went on to say, *were asked to pass a resolution* calling on the Government to make use of the powers of that Act and to provide the accommodation required by it. It was added that no action followed this appeal."

In refutation of this statement and to justify your charge of *suggestio falsi* (*sic*) and manufactured evidence, you quote a letter from Dr. J. M. Creed to The Women's Political Education League, dated November 1st, 1906, thanking the President for her action "in pressing the necessity of the completion of the inebriate institution on the island in the Hawkesbury River."

I have no knowledge of what Dr. Creed may wish to say on the subject, but I must point out that, on the face of it, this letter of 1906 has nothing to do with the subject matter of the article in the *Anti-Suffrage Review*.

In 1906, Dr. Creed thanks the Women's Political Education League for its activity in connection with the completion of a certain inebriate institution. In 1907 or 1910 ("shortly before" which of these two General Elections, Dr. Creed will be able to say), he approached the women's associations of New South Wales (in the words of the *Anti-Suffrage Review*) to pass a resolution calling on the Government to make use of the powers of the Inebriates Act, and to provide the accommodation required by it. When Dr. Creed states that no action followed this appeal, you accuse him of *suggestio falsi* (*sic*) and talk of manufactured evidence. There is, of course, no *suggestio* at all in Dr. Creed's words; they form a perfectly direct statement—"no action followed this appeal"—and are either true or untrue. Personally, I am still inclined, and I hope your readers, in spite of the black type and headings of your issue of February 13th, will also be inclined to believe that they are true. Not only does the Government Statistician of New South Wales still complain of the lack of adequate accommodation for inebriates in 1912, but it would have been so easy, if "action" *had* followed Dr. Creed's appeal, for you or the Women's Political Education League to say so, instead of trying to refute the statement by a letter dealing with a different matter, and anticipating the point at issue by one or four years. Yours faithfully,

THE EDITOR OF THE *Anti-Suffrage Review*.

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that Dr. Creed thanked the Women's Political Education League in terms much more general than the above letter suggests. His words were: "Your League has not only done eminent service to the community by exciting healthy interest on a vital social question, but has afforded a striking example of what can be accomplished by the political power of a woman's association when exercised with the judgment which has been exhibited in this instance."

This was in 1906; that is, "shortly before a General Election" in 1907.

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Woman's Kingdom is not going to be all a popular show and nothing else, by any means. There are some hard lessons which we Suffragists want to drive into the sometimes hard heads of the public, and there are some useful suggestions for national welfare that the exhibition gives us a unique opportunity of making. The National Union has the chance of demonstrating that what has hitherto been considered an impossible feat—the building of a rural labourer's five-roomed cottage (with scullery and wash-house) for less than £150—is not only possible, but quite easy; and, moreover, desirable from many points of view, mainly appealing to the practical woman. The cottage in question has a large living-room-kitchen and a parlour on the ground floor, opening off the little entrance lobby, and beyond the kitchen an excellent scullery, with sink and copper-boiler, and place for a bath if required, with a wash-house, larder, and fuel-store. Upstairs, it has three splendid bedrooms, designed to accommodate two adults and five children. The house is good to look at—a very great consideration in a beautiful country district, and a matter of no little importance in the lives of the occupants—is well designed inside, and has the hearty approval of a practical woman architect. It is the fruit of Mr. Arnold Mitchell's fertile brain, and comes as a triumphant answer to all the criticisms levelled at his earlier £110 cottage, erected at Great Baddow, which had its third bedroom on the ground floor, and was innocent of either parlour or lobby. The secret of this cottage is to be found, first, in Mr. Mitchell's ceaseless thought and experiments during the last score of years, and then in the employment of concrete instead of bricks for the walls. It is not the ideal house for the ideal agricultural labourer's ideal family in an ideal (and impossible!) world; but a well-built, decent, and comfortable cottage for the actual labourer, built for the minimum capital that permits of a weekly rent so low as half-a-crown—the maximum that an agricultural labourer's wife ought to pay in house-rent at the present inadequate rate of agricultural wages, and the average that a careful housewife would appropriate to rent out of a weekly budget of twenty-five shillings—which we all hope will some day be the minimum on which a countrywoman is expected to bring up a family and maintain a decent home.

Mr. Mitchell, an enthusiast on agricultural housing, who, without being specially in sympathy with the Suffragist, is very much in sympathy with the working-woman in search of a home, has offered us his design, his experience, and his help; and if we can raise the £125 which the cottage would cost to erect on a real site, he will take the whole of the work of superintending its erection off our shoulders, and will undertake the much more expensive business of putting up the cottage in one week on an exhibition site inside another building. So far we have raised £62, from three women and another architect—and the scheme has evoked a whole column of appreciative criticism in the columns of the *Daily News* of Mr. Mitchell's design from a woman architect who personally inspected his earlier cottage and has heard all about the new one. If 360 readers of THE COMMON CAUSE, even though they are drained dry after the Albert Hall effort, will give to this scheme the equivalent of a saving of sixpence a month for five months (only till next July!) on taxi fares, cigarettes, flowers, magazines, theatre seats, or whatever constitutes their pet luxury, we should at once have the necessary £45, which, with another £20 that that would bring, would complete the fund and enable us to say to Mr. Mitchell: "Go ahead." That £20 we have managed to scrape together by cheeseparing other exhibition estimates—a delightful occupation!—but it will not be available unless we can raise the remaining £45 before the close of February. I will start the fund with half-a-crown for luck.

COMMISSIONAIRES AND HOSPITALITY.

We appeal to every single reader of THE COMMON CAUSE to write one letter for us. It only takes ten minutes and a penny postage stamp. Please write to one girl and ask her to join the Commissionaires' Corps for one week; or else to one friend in London asking her to put up one Commissionaire for one week. This is the direction in which the National Union exhibition most requires help at the present moment. Time is getting short. Please do it now.

V. C. C. COLLUM.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Correspondence.

REFLECTIONS OF A COUNTRY DELEGATE.

MADAM,—After attending the recent N.U. Council during its entire session, I am anxious to make some suggestions which would, I believe, tend to increase the business efficiency of our annual Council Meeting.

First, I would appeal to secretaries of affiliated societies to treat the subject of the Council Meeting *all the year round* as of importance. Let them make their committees realise its power as a vivifying centre of Suffragist thought. Let this be followed up by a canvass of the whole committee in regard to their attendance at the meetings at which the Preliminary and Final Agendas are to be discussed. In the case of many small societies, where slackness has been allowed to creep in, the consideration of the Agenda is either perfunctory or non-existent. This is entirely wrong. The Agenda is something of an index of what subjects are exercising the suffrage world, both within the N.U. circle and beyond it. If the members of the committee have been diligent readers of *The Common Cause* (and if they have not, I venture to say they are not doing their duty by the N.U.), they will be in a position to bring some understanding and judgment to the consideration of the Agenda, and should, therefore, be able to give their delegates some indication of the lines they wish followed in the questions coming before the Council.

It is a matter of opinion as to how far it is wise to bind down delegates irrevocably in regard to their voting. My own feeling is that the best plan is to give definite instructions where the committee is perfectly clear on the point to be raised, but to give latitude on points about which it is doubtful, or feels the need of further information. A delegate sent by one of the best organised societies in the South of England showed me, at the recent Council Meeting, written against one of the resolutions, the words "Open; with bias towards ——" so-and-so. She explained to me that her committee had told her where their bias lay, but had left her free to determine how to vote after hearing the discussion in Council.

If this course, which for many reasons I believe to be the wisest, is adopted, it becomes more than ever desirable to secure as delegates able men or women. The selection, therefore, of delegates is another matter to which the committee should bring its most careful consideration. The Secretary might well draw up a list of "possibles" to lay before the committee, who would, of course, select more names than were required, in order to fill gaps caused by inability to serve.

Again, I would urge on *every society, without exception*, to send the full number of delegates to which they are entitled, or to obtain, in good time, proxies to act for them. I should like to emphasise the extreme advisability of obtaining proxies *from within the Federation area* where possible. We want to increase the Federal spirit; it is not as strong as it should be in many districts. If societies made early application for proxies to their Federation officials, it would, in many cases, be possible to draw proxies from local sources with whom any Federation officials who might be attending the Council could keep in touch. Where proxies are strangers and Londoners they are of necessity out of touch with local conditions and points of view.

I have not dwelt upon the effect produced upon the delegates themselves by attendance at a Council Meeting. Speaking for myself, I found it a most educative and inspiring experience. It left me with the feeling that I had a grip of Suffrage, and Suffrage had a grip of me which nothing else could have achieved.

If Federations wish to strengthen the Suffrage feeling within their area, I can hardly imagine a better way of doing so than by sending from local sources the entire number of delegates to which the societies within that area are entitled.

Two points of a business nature to close.

The interleaving of the Agenda by pasting in sheets of foolscap is a great convenience for making notes, etc.; memoranda made on loose sheets are liable to get lost in a crowded Council Chamber.

And finally, every delegate, *without exception*, should have completely mastered the procedure of Committee Meetings before attending a Council. The admirable pamphlet, "Suffrage Organisation" (price 6d., to be obtained at the N.U. offices), gives the required information in a clear and succinct form. If the seventh and forty-first pages of it had been studied by every delegate, we should have been spared the wail of the uninitiated at our recent Council, "What *is* the previous question?" It is absolutely essential that every delegate should be familiar with the technical details of committee work, and confusion was created, in more than one instance, by ignorance of these elementary matters, matters with which any intelligent person can acquaint herself by an hour's study of the pamphlet to which I have alluded.

WINIFRED COOMBE TENNANT.

THE INFANT DEATH-RATE.

MADAM,—A letter in your current issue, signed Edward Green, contains a criticism of some figures quoted in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* by Miss Pott. With regard to the figures showing a fall from 161 in 1895 to 95 in 1912, these should have been given by Miss Pott as referring to England and Wales, not to the United Kingdom. But the mistake, of course, makes no difference to the point of her letter—namely, that of showing a decrease within a given area. The figure 95 was stated as correct for 1912 by Mr. Burns at the Conference on Infant Mortality at Caxton Hall in August, 1913. With regard to Ontario, the original draft of Miss Pott's letter, she informs me, gave 131 for 1909, not 1908. The mistake was due to a subsequent error on the part of either a clerk or printer. Reference to the New Zealand Official Year Book for 1912 shows that the precise rate in that colony in 1910 was 67·73. Hence the 68 quoted by Miss Pott is rather less above strict accuracy than the 67 given by Mr. Green is below it.

HELEN PAGE.

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will be held at the

BECHSTEIN HALL, WIGMORE STREET, W.

On Friday Evening, February 27th, 8 p.m.

The Chair will be taken by

THE COUNTESS OF DUNDONALD

supported by Vice-Presidents of the Association.

Speakers:

The LORD ROBERT CECIL, K.C., M.P.
Miss ANNA MARTIN.
Rev. A. E. N. SIMMS.

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Speakers: Miss CLEMENTINA BLACK (President, Women's Industrial Council); Miss CATHERINE MARSHALL (Hon. Parl. Sec., N.U.W.S.S.) on "The N.U. Council Meeting"; H. CAWLEY, Esq., MP; A. F. WHYTE, Esq.

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ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS *to be addressed to The Manager*, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all* ADVERTISEMENTS *must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

NOTICE.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by midday on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

"Government by Inferiors."

Every form of government devised by men has its philosophy behind it. Government by the one best man, or by the superior few, or by the many, or by all—each has its theory, and each can put forward an excellent case. It has, however, remained to Anti-suffragism—not of the worst, but the best type—to put forward a form and theory of government for which we can find no case at all. It is "government by the worst."

When we speak of the best type of Anti-suffragist, we have in mind such speakers and writers as Miss Markham, a woman clearly not prejudiced against her sex, one who is, as a speaker very happily put it, "Anti-suffragist, but not Anti-woman." Miss Markham, speaking some years ago at a meeting in Manchester, said: "I regard women as superior to men, and therefore I don't like to see them trying to become men's equals. . . . You don't set a Derby winner to draw coals." There are many Anti-suffragists who have the same feeling. Politics, they think, is a rough and dirty business, and women are too good for it.

Accepting for a moment the theory (which we do not accept in fact) that women are superior to men, we challenge the conclusion drawn from it. On what grounds shall we defend government by inferiors? What arguments can be put forward in defence of the amazing proposition that our laws should be framed and enforced, our civilisation moulded, our public life controlled, not by the noblest among us, but by the least noble, deliberately selected *because* of their moral inferiority, set to govern others *because* those others are more spiritual and finer natures?

During the past week, Anglican Churchmen have trembled on the brink of a discussion of the words in their marriage-service which pledge women to "obey" their husbands. Fear, it is true, seized them at the last, and the Bishop of Lincoln, stout Suffragist though he be, withdrew his motion for the excision of this word for reasons which are dark to the outsider, but seem to suggest the probability of an overwhelming vote against him if he proceeded. It is curious, for we believe we are right in saying that the vow of obedience is found in no other marriage-service whatever. It is certainly not in the Roman form, and has not antiquity to commend it. Yet it is quite likely that the Bishop of Lincoln, if not wise in avoiding the battle, is at least politic in believing it would go against him. Even the Bishop of Winchester, to whom all Suffragists will feel grateful for his courageous decision to allow the discussion of Women's Suffrage at a Church Congress, put in a plea for some recognition of "the man's natural leadership in the home." We do not suspect Dr. Talbot of holding the silly heresy that women are superior to men; but he does distinctly claim their "spiritual equality." Why is one who is spiritually equal to another to be led by him? There can be but one reply. "Natural" leadership belongs to the stronger nature. Does anyone contend that it is *always* the man who has the greater moral and spiritual strength? If the woman happens to be (as she sometimes is) the finer nature, how is it morally defensible that she should be led by a lower nature than her own? It is convenient, one argues, that one should be the leader. Perhaps; though we can conceive a rarer and more beautiful relationship where two truly "equal" natures exercise and desire to exercise no leadership over each other. Still such perfect

equality of spirit is doubtless rare, natures that are strong and weak often being drawn to one another and making a very lovely marriage. But why assume what we know to be untrue, that the man is invariably the stronger? Or why defend the "natural leadership of the man," when he happens to be the smaller or weaker nature of the two?

One of the most interesting illustrations of this curious theory of government was recently sent to us in an article from a missionary magazine. It did not deal with the government of the State, nor with the government of the home; but with the mutual relations of a brotherhood and a sisterhood in India. The brotherhood, it explained, guided and controlled the sisterhood, in all practical matters, for their good. Parents need be in no anxiety in sending their daughters out to India in these circumstances, and Suffragists were gently and courteously warned that those who objected to male control were "not wanted." Clearly the brothers and sisters have a right to arrange their affairs as best suits them. The interest of the article lay, to us, in the explanation offered. The women, it seems, are superior to the men. They are more spiritual and nearer heaven. *Therefore*, they must submit to be guided and ruled by their brothers. The men, less spiritual, less truly religious, are marked out by these facts for the business of direction and control. In language of touching sincerity and beauty, this tribute to the superior spirituality of the women is paid; and the conclusion that they must submit to their moral inferiors gently enforced.

We do not ourselves believe at all in the superiority of women as a sex over men as a sex; but here we wish to protest against what seems to us an immoral and therefore disastrous conception of government. It cannot be right that government should be in the hands of inferiors because they are inferiors. The theory has only to be stated to be shown absurd. As a matter of fact, those who appear to hold it do not really do so; they claim for women one kind of superiority, but for men another. As the writer of this interesting article goes on to explain, the women are good—but silly; the men less good—but wise. The disastrous folly of the sisters who persist in over-working themselves to an extent which makes them nothing but a nuisance, is compared with the common sense of the brothers who know better where to stop. In just the same way, the exquisite illusions (called "ideals") of the sheltered woman are compared with the practical wisdom, the hard common-sense necessities of public life as known and understood by men, in Anti-suffrage argument.

Would it be possible to find a more ingenious method of destroying goodness and corrupting public life? The association of great holiness with great silliness, and wisdom with worldliness has been a disastrous one. Both goodness and wisdom are corrupted by it. Women feel dispensed from the duty of hard, clear thinking, and men admit standards of honour (?) in public life which justify them in believing that public life is too sordid a business for women. Parliament has hardly opened when its time is taken up with consideration of the extent to which "the purity of public life" has been infected with dishonesty. America has become a by-word for political corruption. Nor can we seriously suppose, as students of history, that this is one of the evils necessary to democracy. Russia of to-day, France before the Revolution, China, monarchical or aristocratic, show that corruption is not the peculiar vice of any one form of government. It lies largely in the immoral belief that goodness and practical affairs do not belong to each other; that wisdom and holiness are not the same, and cannot easily exist together. Women are "good"; therefore they must keep out of politics. Men are less "good"; therefore, they are likely to be more sensible!

We rather hold that government by the morally inferior is itself immoral. We deny that goodness and wisdom can be divorced, or that wisdom is anything but another side of goodness. We hold that it is "a sin to be silly." Nor can we see how in any circumstances "government by inferiors"—be they women or men—can be defended.

THE PROBLEM OF THE MARRIED WORKING WOMEN.

A Criticism of Suggested Solutions.

[*In this and following weeks, articles on the need for better protection of all women's interests will appear in* THE COMMON CAUSE. *We leave the writers perfectly free to expound facts and suggest remedies, but* IN NO CASE *does the N.U.W.S.S. take responsibility for the views set forward in signed articles. Our object is to provide a platform for free discussion.*]

It is much easier to criticise the schemes of others than to formulate schemes of one's own. Therefore, those people who advocate endowment of motherhood and the legal claim of the wife on the husband's earnings, as a remedy for the economic dependence of the working-class wife and mother, are deserving of thanks in that their proposals serve to stimulate thought on this vexed problem.

Endowment of motherhood is beloved of people of a Socialistic habit of thought; and the legal claim of the wife on the husband's earnings is more or less definitely advocated by middle-class women who are rebellious against the position of helplessness, in which the lack of money of their own places women. In the view of the present writer, adverse conclusions should be formed against either of the above proposals.

The problem of the economic status of married women arises from our inveterate habit of fostering the idea that wifehood and motherhood cause physical disablement which lasts for life; or else that they constitute an occupation which all women must adopt, or for ever abjure the acquirement of husband and children. It is a significant circumstance that the economic dependence of the wife is felt most bitterly where there is no actual poverty, and that the proposal to confer on married women a legal claim on their husband's earnings comes not from the working woman, but from "reformers" of the middle-class, as a remedy for the evil from which they suppose the working woman to be suffering.

There is danger in women who have no actual knowledge of the needs of working women laying down and propagating proposals which might conceivably only result, if adopted, in injury to the human development of the people affected. Endowment of motherhood, for instance, is an idea which springs from the deep-rooted notion that to be a mother is to be *hors de combat* in any other capacity. Whereas the facts are that human capacity develops only by use. The things we do determine our human progress; and the fact that all women who become mothers (and who are sufficiently poor to demand the attention of "reformers") would be by endowment compelled to tend babies, though they may be temperamentally and by lack of training the very last persons who should undertake this work, would result in the moulding of all women of the poorer classes into one mediocre pattern; also—what is much more important and dangerous—it would condemn all poor children to be more or less ruined by incompetent and unskilled care, and would perpetuate everlastingly the greatest evil from which humanity suffers—the production and reproduction of a people whose powers and potentialities have been stunted irremediably in the early years of growth. A certain sum per week should, of course, keep a woman and her children out of the workhouse; but it would certainly not make an efficient child-trainer of an undeveloped and ignorant woman.

There is another objection to the endowment of motherhood which may not occur to women whose income would obviate their necessity of being endowed. If poor mothers are paid for being mothers, a yet larger army of spinster inspectors would be necessary, whose duty it would be to pounce upon the mothers, to see that the necessary regulations were observed. The writer has constant opportunity of watching the effect of inspection rendered necessary by the Insurance Act, and the slum dwellings in which so many of these poor mothers are condemned to live. Were it not that century-old habits of class, as well as—and more than—sex subjection are well developed, the constant intrusion into their homes and private lives of paid inspectors would be resented by the poor as bitterly as it would be by people who are well-to-do. It is a spirit of resentment which should be awakened and fostered—that is, if human and race development be our goal, and not merely a comfortable system of class submission.

Endowment of mothers (unless the endowment exceeded the husband's wage) would not render the poor woman independent, even of her husband, and it might easily increase her already much too great tendency to meekness and submission to authority. Further than this, it would register, as the law of the land, motherhood (for poor women) as an occupation, a calling, a trade (the poor have no claim to the professions) which would neither be good for the poor woman nor for motherhood.

The proposed legal claim of the wife on the husband's earnings is absurd as a remedy for poverty, which is easily the greatest and most pressing evil of working-class life. It is open to even greater objection than endowment of motherhood. The latter would, at best, be a poor sort of payment for a very inadequately performed State service; the former, at best, would merely advertise widely the fact that most married women, though (if poor) they work like slaves, are yet kept by their husbands, and would legalise this in a special form. It would not render the married working woman economically independent. Should she be on good terms with her husband (and comradeship between man and wife is not so rare a thing amongst her class as it appears to be in the classes "above"),

she gets the bulk of his earnings to administer as seems best to herself or to both. It is not likely that the sum made over to her as her legal property would exceed the half of her husband's wage; and in most cases this would not enable her to keep herself and her children, so that her condition would be much as it is now. Besides, though the working man suffers from very much the same sort of disabilities as the woman of his class, and is very patient under legislation made for him by his "betters," is it not likely that even he might object to having half his earnings disposed of by law?

If this proposal is meant to alleviate the sorrows of the middle-class wife, the writer has no criticism to offer; that is a matter for the women and men concerned to settle. But, if it is seriously proposed as a remedy for the economic dependence of the working woman on her husband, it is legitimate to point out that it would be no remedy. What is needed for working women—and men—is not further restrictive legislation and increase of middle-class inspection of working-class people, but legislation tending to better methods of wealth distribution and a consequent reduction of the most crushing disability of the working woman's life—poverty. Following this—and only this—will come aspirations towards fuller life and liberty on the part of the sufferers from poverty.

More than all should women discourage the fostering of the ideal of the domestic-tabby-cat-woman as that to which all womanhood should aspire. To do them justice, middle-class women are more and more rebelling against this ideal for themselves. The pity is that they still hold it up to the married working woman as the noblest and only sphere legitimately open to her. Instead of re-instilling into the minds of women the notion that if married they must inevitably live by their sex (the difference now being that they are to be paid and endowed), women should be encouraged to recognise and act upon the fact that they are human beings *first*, and should be shown that *human* efficiency and progress are the best gifts which a wife can give to her husband, a mother to her children, and women to the race.

All women must take part in work which advances human progress. Since we develop by the things we do, all work must be open to and shared by woman, that she may benefit as man does, from his work and the experience it brings.

It is argued strenuously that woman does work as wife and mother. She works, certainly, as few men would consent to do, as an unpaid, domestic drudge; she looks after her children as best she may in the interval of primitive domestic tasks. But both tasks are badly done, as all work is which is performed perfunctorily, without training, without regard to individual fitness; as woman's work is bound to be whilst it is circumscribed almost entirely to the domestic. All women are no more fit for domestic tasks or for baby-tending than all men are fit to be engineers. It is cruel to compel the man who would make a good farmer to be an indifferent teacher. It is just as cruel—especially cruel to the children—to compel women who have no gift (one of the highest and most valuable of human gifts) for child-care to spend their lives in doing an endless round of domestic jobs and looking after their babies in the intervals.

Women are the mothers, not only of their own children, but of the race; and race development and guardianship is pre-eminently their province. The care and protection of children should have first place in all their deliberations, and it is because none except the well-to-do (a comparatively small class) can ensure adequate care and protection even for their own children—and even by a life of undivided devotion to the duty—that mothers of the working class must collectively decide that the children shall be collectively cared for and protected.

For this reason—far more than from a wish to be financially independent of men—a comparatively small matter—do working women want the vote. This matter is urgent; but it ought not to be dealt with till working women have the vote and can express their will by its means.

The children must be cared for, and women must care for them. But not by paying poor women to be mothers. Women must be financially independent of men. But not by paying poor women to be wives.

Marriage and motherhood should not be for sale. They should be dissociated from what is for sale—domestic drudgery. A woman is not necessarily a better wife and mother because she cooks the daily dinner—else all wives who are not also cooks are failing in wifehood and motherhood, which is obviously absurd.

In dealing with this problem people can usually think of nothing better than "reforming" on the old lines. The idea is persisted in that women, if wives and mothers and if poor, must always be dependent on men, if not on individual, then on collective men. Is this the only way? In a future issue suggestions on other lines will be made.

Ada Nield Chew.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

SOUTH-WEST BETHNAL GREEN.

Result:	**Major Sir Mathew Wilson (U) ...**	**2,828**
	Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman (L) ...	**2,804**
	Mr. John Scurr (Independent) ...	**316**

Liberal majority of 184 converted into Unionist majority of 24.

We cannot regard the defeat of Mr. Masterman by 24 votes as a calamity from the Suffrage point of view. Mr. Masterman is just the type of nominal Suffragist who, when in high places, do almost as much harm in encouraging the Liberal Party to be false to its principles as a professed Anti-suffragist. It is much to be hoped that before he seeks a seat again he will have pondered upon these things.

The Hon. Secretary of the local Society, Miss J. Marsh, together with the other local residents already named, gave much help. Another pleasing feature was the effective support of an eloquent and whole-hearted representative of the men's delegation from the North. Mr. Worlock also gave much valuable help. The St. Andrew's School meeting on the 18th, at which the Vicar of Shoreditch took the Chair, and Mr. Kennedy and Miss Helen Ward were the speakers, was, though small, made delightful by the enthusiasm of the women present. Mrs. Foulkes also reports the hearty backing given by many of the factory girls in the district.

POPLAR.

Result:	**Mr. A. W. Yeo (L) ... ...**	**3,548**
	Mr. A. Kerr Clark (U)	**3,270**
	Mr. J. Jones (Independent Labour) ...	**873**

Liberal majority over Unionist 278, being a decrease of 1,551 since last election.

At Poplar, 119 "Friends" have been enrolled and many meetings held; outdoor meetings being addressed by Mrs. Rackham, Mr. F. N. Sargeant (Men's League), Mrs. Heitland, Miss Goddard, Mrs. Fyffe and Miss Fyffe, Miss Stoehr, and Miss Rinder. Miss Rinder reports: "It is rare to find an 'Anti.' A milkman left his cart and ran across the road to tell Miss Hoc how much he admired the work the non-militants were doing."

The indoor meeting, at which Mrs. Swanwick took the Chair and Rev. Councillor Maillard and Mrs. Heitland spoke, passed unanimously a resolution calling upon the electors to insist on a Government measure. Among local residents who gave their help and support are Miss Mackay and Miss Percy; among members from other parts were Miss Bloxam, Miss Coker, Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, Miss Hoc, and Mrs. Walker. The assistance of Miss Palmer, Hon. Sec. of the Torquay Society, was also greatly valued.

On Sunday the Society held a meeting at the East India Dock Gates, immediately succeeding one held by Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones having referred to some criticism he had received in regard to his support of Women's Suffrage, the Society's speaker, Miss Helen Ward, commented on this and pointed out the discredit that would rest upon any section of Labour if it, while freely criticising the Liberals for not living up to their principles, should itself fail. Miss Ward further explained that the N.U.W.S.S., a non-party (and law-abiding) society, composed of people of all parties, had accorded its support to the candidature of Mr. Jones because he had pledged himself in the fullest way to the women's cause, and she appealed to the audience not to make difficult the position of a man who did this by reason of his belief in government for the people by the people. The speaker also touched on the fact that the newly elected Member, Mr. Yeo, though not so definite in his pledges as Mr. Jones, had shown himself in the past a real friend of the women. During polling day Miss Ward's car and another were busily engaged all day for Mr. Jones. If some of the enthusiasm now wasting itself on a disastrous type of militancy could be diverted to right lines, the whole constituency might be won.

A. H. W.

EASTER DEMONSTRATION AT LOWESTOFT.

The annual Conference of the National Union of Teachers is to be held at Lowestoft this year at Easter, and the occasion is being taken to have an impressive Suffrage demonstration in which the visitors and the local Societies can co-operate. A public meeting will be held on Easter Tuesday, in the afternoon, at which Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Philip Snowden will speak, and Mrs. Fawcett has promised to be present at a public reception arranged for the same evening.

All readers of The Common Cause who are members of the N.U.T. are urged to attend the Conference and to send their names beforehand to the Secretary of the Lowestoft Society, Mrs. Ponder, Waldo Cottage, Oulton Broad, Lowestoft, who will welcome volunteers for Common Cause sellers, bill distributors, and stewards.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

NEWHAVEN FISHWIVES AND LEITH BURGHS BY-ELECTION

The sight of the Newhaven fishwives in the streets of busy, bustling Leith, given over as it is to money-making, is like a glimpse of the conditions of life of a former generation. The pale, under-sized workgirls employed in the warehouses in Leith seem almost of another race when compared with the brawny, sturdy fisherwomen in their picturesque blue petticoats and short gowns, carrying their creels on their backs, laden often with a heavy load of fish.

The fishing village of Newhaven is now practically a part of Leith, but for many centuries it had a vigorous, independent life of its own. The first Scottish warship was built in its yards, and Queen Mary sometimes came to its beach on the Firth of Forth, perhaps, who knows, that the sight of the water might recall to her the pleasures and serenity of her life in France before John Knox and his stern followers crossed her path.

Some of the old houses still stand, weather worn and bearing traces of their long exposure to the cold North-East winds, which have beaten on them so often during the centuries which have gone; but the majority of the fisherfolk of Newhaven live nowadays in modern houses. New ways of dealing with the harvest of the sea have come to the village with the new houses.

The early morning sees the fish-market open and the "catch" of the trawlers is sold in lots by auction. The fishwives go there to buy the fish which they will retail during the day. One woman, who is experienced in the business, will buy for four or five others. On Thursday I had a chat with one of these fishwives who is a sturdy Suffragist, and who has brought many of the others to her way of thinking. She, in her spotless kitchen, described in vigorous Scotch her day's work of Wednesday, typical of that of many others. She had been in the market before seven, bought fish for herself and four others, divided her purchase, taken her share, and gone home for breakfast. Then, with her creel strapped over her shoulders, she took train to Edinburgh and walked several miles, calling on customers on her way. At each house where she sold some of her stock she stayed to clean and fillet the fish bought before she resumed her journey. She returned home about five to take up her household duties, and four or five days a week she does a similar day's work.

[*Francis Caird Inglis, Photographer to His Majesty the King at Edinburgh.*

NEWHAVEN FISHWIVES.

Such a life not only develops great physical strength in the women who live it, but also considerable independence of judgment and force of character. The fisherwomen of Newhaven have been keenly interested in the work and speeches of the E.F.F. staff taking part in the election in the Leith Burghs. Their life teaches them the value of the work of women, equals and partners with their menfolk, and so they have grasped our message quickly, and used their influence with their menfolk on behalf of Mr. Bell, the Labour and Suffrage candidate.

Newhaven women not only retail the fish caught by their husbands, but they also mend the nets when they are torn and destroyed by storms, and even, in some cases, assist in barking the nets. At this time of year the men are employed in the winter herring fishing in the Forth, and often the women sit up all night to repair the nets ravaged by the winter storms which sweep over the Forth, and so enable the men to set out early next day. It is a busy life the fishwives lead, a life beset by anxiety as well as hard work. Joy and sorrow, hope and realisation, responsibility, disappointment, and achievement have left deep impress on the faces one sees beneath the beautiful white cap of the Newhaven fishwife—faces one would like to draw, so human and fine they are. That touching song, written by a woman, "Caller Herrin," speaks of the contents of the fisherwoman's creels as "lives o' men." Although we town-dwellers forget the terrible cost of the harvest of the sea, the fisherwomen cannot, and, in common with the women of a mining village, the fear of disaster must often be a visitor to their hearths. Improved legislation to make safer the life of the fisherman is almost as necessary as improved mining legislation. The enfranchisement of women would do much to bring a more humane note into politics, and so relieve some of the anxieties of these brave women.

ANNOT E. ROBINSON.

BY-ELECTIONS.

LEITH BURGHS.

Electorate, 17,743. **Liberal Majority last election, 1,785.**

Candidates: **Mr. J. N. Bell,** *Labour.*
Mr. G. W. Currie, *Unionist.*
Provost Malcolm Smith, *Liberal.*

The chief event of this week is the refusal to admit women to the Liberal meetings. Miss Gordon and Miss Pressley-Smith, anxious to hear the Liberal candidate speak, went to the Bonnington Road Hall on Thursday, February 19th. There they were refused admittance, being told that the meeting was one for electors only. On their making a protest they were informed that it was no business of theirs what kind of meeting it was, as they were only women. This incident has not increased Provost Smith's popularity. Miss Gordon immediately communicated with the press and her letter has appeared in four out of the five local papers.

On the 19th, Mrs. Annot Robinson had a splendid reception in the Tower Pavilion, Portobello, and on the 21st a great demonstration was held in the Assembly Rooms, Leith, at which Mrs. Chew was the Suffrage speaker. Mr. Bell addressed the women of the constituency in Wilson's Hall, Leith, on the 17th, the second speaker being Mrs. Annot Robinson, and Miss Clarice McNab, the newly elected Town Councillor, also spoke. Miss Moody and her indefatigable band of COMMON CAUSE sellers have done excellent work, their red, white, and green ribbons being seen at every meeting.

At an Anti-suffrage meeting on the 21st, Mr. Samuels appealed to the men not to allow themselves to be dictated to by women as to how to use their votes. The effect of his discourse was somewhat marred, however, when a second speaker, unfortunately a woman, arose to address his crowd. One of the audience immediately called out: "Who is dictating to us now?" and in a few minutes the great bulk of the crowd had crossed the square, where they stood in a solid block listening to the National Union speaker.

The result of the poll will, unfortunately, not be known at the time of going to press.

L. M. GORDON.

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(THE MEDICAL MAGAZINE)

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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS K. D. COURTNEY.
MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH

Secretary:
MISS CROOKENDEN.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

The Active Service League.

"Common Cause" Corps.

As was stated in last week's COMMON CAUSE, a special part of the work of the Active Service League is to be the street sale of the National Union paper, there are many reasons why such a special department should be organised.

(1) Because street-selling is a magnificent advertisement both of the National Union and THE COMMON CAUSE. It is just the same kind of advertisement as the Pilgrimage was, and every street-seller will be a kind of permanent pilgrim! We all want, above everything else, to prove our belief in and devotion to our cause by all means that demand self-sacrifice from us, and inflict no suffering or violence on others.

(2) Because it will enormously increase the circulation of THE COMMON CAUSE, and increase it just where it will be most valuable to the Suffrage movement, *i.e.*, among the indifferent, the ignorant, the unconverted. Societies which make the sale of the paper an important part of their work report that street-selling has *steadily* increased the number of copies they order. During THE COMMON CAUSE Campaign month, when many were selling who had not done so before, our sales went up by thousands. And from these sales came in orders from subscribers to this office, and membership forms filled up to the National Union office.

(3) Because it gives work and an opportunity of service to those who for various reasons cannot well give themselves in any other way.

ORGANISATION OF THE "C.C.C."

It is, therefore, proposed that every Society taking up the organisation of the Active Service League shall organise a special section to push THE COMMON CAUSE. The lines on which this is done are, of course, left to the Societies, who have their own special needs and methods to consider. But, generally speaking, it is recommended:—

(*a*) That a special appeal be made to Suffragists who cannot give very much time to work—professional women, teachers, students, women who are much tied at home, shop-assistants, or others—*any* who want to do something but are absolutely prevented from doing much. It is pointed out that, unlike most Suffrage work, selling the paper does not take any time beyond that definitely promised. No preparation before or after is needed. Sellers undertake to give one hour a week, or one hour a month—just exactly what they feel they *can* give—and that will be all.

(*b*) Volunteers who can only give an hour or so once a month should combine in groups of five to work a chosen pitch (there are sometimes five weeks in the month, and this plan gives a margin if anyone has to cancel one time); of these, one should undertake to see that the pitch is worked regularly, and be "pitch captain."

(*c*) A corps of cyclists should undertake selling in scattered country districts.

(*d*) All who are willing to enrol themselves in the "C.C.C." of the Active Service League should send in their names to the Secretaries of their Societies, saying how much time they are able to give; and whether they are willing to act as "pitch captains."

(*e*) We want to be able to supply all who enrol as sellers with a bag for papers, in the N.U. colours and in serviceable materials, which will also serve as a kind of badge or uniform to all members of the Active Service League who are giving this particular form of service to the Union. But for this, funds are needed! The experience of the Pilgrims shows that a really strong bag will be needed, and we do not want sellers to be without it, or to have to buy it for themselves. Will those who can afford to give money and cannot give time to sell, please send us a few shillings each to start us?

SELLING IN LONDON.

Work in London always differs to some extent from work in other places, and we therefore propose to publish next week particulars about the sale here, drawn up with the help and sanction of the London office.

Press Report.

The great demonstration at the Albert Hall has been well reviewed by the London papers, the *Manchester Guardian* giving practically a verbatim report of the whole proceedings. The *Daily Citizen* devoted nearly two columns to the meeting and states: "Never has the demand for women's enfranchisement been put forward with greater conviction and more overwhelming force." The *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily News and Leader* gave over a column, the *Daily Chronicle* gave a brief account of the meeting, while we note with pleasure that the *Times* of January 16th spares space for an excellent though somewhat condensed report.

Space is devoted weekly, every Tuesday, in the *Daily Telegraph* under the heading "Women in Public Life."

THE MANDATE FUND.

Treasurer's Notes.

Among the articles of value which generous individuals have given to the National Union to be disposed of for the benefit of the Mandate Fund is a most interesting collection of coins, including :—

An Edward IV. Noble,
An Elizabethan half-sovereign,
A Charles I. sovereign,
A James I. Maundy set, and crowns, half-crowns, groats, and shillings of various periods.
A very beautiful antique Japanese ceremonial robe of woven gold and brocade.

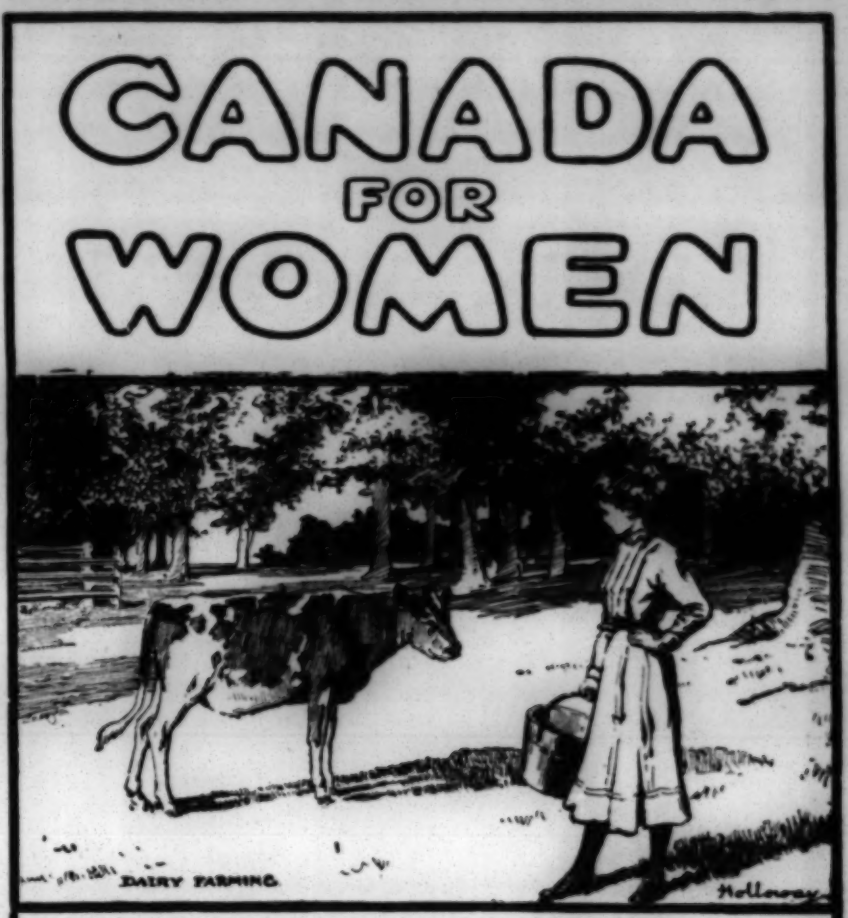
We shall be most grateful if any of our readers would put us in communication with collectors or connoisseurs of coins, or of antique costumes of brocades, who would be interested in these things and likely to become purchasers.

DONATIONS STILL WELCOMED!

A coupon will be found on page 915 for the use of anyone who has not yet subscribed.

List of Donations *(continued)*.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	3,457	8	3
Keswick W.S.S.—			
Mr. F. E. Marshall	25	0	0
Mrs. F. E. Marshall	20	0	0
The Society	10	0	0
Colchester W.S.S.	1	1	0
Danehill and Horsted Keynes Branch of the Central Sussex W.S.S.	10	0	0
Hockwold W.S.S.		5	0
Kirkcaldy Burghs W.S.S. ...	9	0	0
Coniston and Torver W.S.S. ...		10	6
Collection at meeting Wigston I.L.P., per Leicester W.S.S.		3	6
Orcadian W.S.S.	2	0	0
Winscombe W.S.S.	3	3	0
Truro W.S.S.		5	0
Harrow Branch of the L.S.W.S.	1	16	0
Southport W.S.S.—			
Miss Peet	5	0	0
Miss Rigby		10	0
Miss Skelton	2	10	0
Miss Helen Herbert		10	6
Funds of the Society... ...	7	0	0
Cirencester W.S.S.	1	10	0
Horley W.S.S.		10	6
Beaconsfield W.S.S.		3	0
Crowborough W.S.S.	2	2	0
Exmouth W.S.S.	1	0	0
Leven W.S.S.		10	6
Newnham College W.S.S. ...	33	5	0
Fleet W.S.S.	3	2	6
Huddersfield W.S.S.	3	3	0
Durham W.S.S.	2	15	6
Leeds W.S.S.	1	2	3
Tiverton W.S.S.	1	0	0
Buxted W.S.S.		10	0
Bradford W.S.S.	10	0	0
Redhill, Reigate and District W.S.S.	5	0	0
Bristol W.S.S.	5	0	0
Holt W.S.S.	1	1	0
Keiso W.S.S.	1	1	0
Ilkley W.S.S.—			
Mrs. Lee		5	0
Mrs. Moberley		1	0
Miss Walker		2	0
Mrs. C. Becker		2	6
Mrs. E. Becker		2	6
Miss Sturgeon		2	6
Mrs. Dixon		1	0
Mrs. Lomax		2	6
Mrs. Eddison		1	0
Mrs G. E. Foster	5	0	0
Ascot W.S.S.	3	3	0
Paignton W.S.S.	2	12	0
Malvern W.S.S.	2	0	6
Marple Bridge W.S.S.—			
Miss Ker	1	0	0
The Society	1	0	0
Malton W.S.S.	1	1	0
Brighton and Hove W.S.S. ...	3	5	0
Oxford Students' W.S.S., Lady Margaret Hall	3	0	0
Haslemere W.S.S.—			
Anonymous		10	0
Mrs. Boyd		10	0
Mrs. Crossley (General Fund)	2	0	0
Miss Crossley (General Fund)		10	0
Mrs. Ferris		10	6
Miss Gruner (General Fund)		5	0
Mrs. Gutteridge		10	0
Miss Catherine Jones (General Fund)		10	0
Miss Augusta Jones	1	0	0
Miss Kemp		10	0
Miss Lowe	1	1	0
Mrs. Marshall	2	2	0
Mrs. V. Russell	1	1	0
Miss M. F. Sing	1	0	0
Miss Scott-Moncrieff		2	6
Miss Stoehr	50	0	0
Mrs. Unwin		10	0
Pangbourne W.S.S.—			
Mrs. Leighton		2	6
Miss L. C. Jones	1	5	0
Miss Lawson	2	0	0
Miss Ella Bond		1	0
Mrs. Hawes		2	6
Miss M. C. Jones	1	1	0
Miss H. C. Jones	1	0	0
Mrs. Charles Jones		5	0
Miss Reeves		1	0
Miss Brian		10	0
Miss d'Albiac		10	0
Solihull W.S.S.—			
Mrs. Maurice Davis	1	0	0
Miss Noel Wright	1	0	0
Mrs. Oliver Bird		10	6
Mrs. Harvey Brooks		1	0
Mrs. E. Pearce		2	6
Mrs. Mills		2	6
Miss Crook		5	0
Miss Oldham		1	0
Mrs. Hastings		1	0
Mrs. Alfred Bird		5	0
Mrs. Winterton		2	6
Mrs. Warmington		2	6
Mrs. Metcalfe		2	0
Mrs. Willcox		5	0
Mrs. Nickson		2	6
Mrs. Anderson		2	0
Mrs. Thornley		1	0
Miss Thornley		1	0
Miss Parr		2	6
Mrs Allport		2	6
Miss Wood		10	0
Mrs. J. E. Taylor		2	6
Mrs. H. Bradley		1	0
Mrs. S. W. Challen		6	0
Littlehampton W.S.S.	5	0	0
Sherborne W.S.S.	4	11	6
Wokingham W.S.S.—			
Miss Churchill	1	0	0
Miss Oakley Walker	1	0	0
The Society	2	6	0
Lincoln W.S.S.	1	1	0
Glenfarg W.S.S.	10	0	0
Bexhill-on-Sea W.S.S.—			
Miss Beeton		2	6
Miss Glyde		10	0
Mrs. Meads		2	6
Miss Norton		10	0
Mrs. St. John Wright		2	6
Ayr and Troon W.S.S.	3	10	0
Hull W.S.S.—			
Nurse Bramby		1	0
Mrs. Cussons		5	0
Miss M. Cussons		3	0
Miss E. Cussons		1	0
Miss E. Coward		1	0
Miss Denniss		1	0
Mrs. H. Hall		1	0
Miss Hyde		2	6
Mrs. and Miss Haller	1	1	0
Miss Jacobs		2	0
Miss P. Moxon		2	6
Miss McPherson		10	0
Mr., Mrs., and Miss Napier ...		10	0
Mrs. Prestman		2	0
Mrs. F. Richardson		2	6
Mr. F. Richardson		2	6
Mrs. C. Richardson		5	0
Mrs. Severs		2	6
Mrs. E Theilman		1	0
Miss Theilman		1	0
Mr and Mrs. Wilcock ..		10	0
Scottish Federation	3	0	0
Scarborough W.S.S.	2	6	6
Redcar W.S.S.	1	0	0
Stirlingshire W.S.S.		6	0
Herne Bay W.S.S.		15	0
Guildford W.S.S.—			
Miss Drew	3	0	0
Miss J. Drew	2	10	0
Mrs. Jocelyn Bray	1	1	0
Miss Seymour	3	0	0
Mrs. Nelson	1	1	0
Three Members of the Great Yarmouth W.S.S.		3	0
Bournemouth W.S.S.	65	10	0
Farnham and District W.S.S.—			
Miss L. Antrobus (2nd donation)	5	0	0
Mrs. Hartree	2	1	0
Miss A .Miller and Miss T. F Wilson	1	0	0



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	£	s.	d.
Miss M. A. E. Milton (2nd donation)		15	0
Miss Eggar		10	0
Miss E. Beddy		5	0
Smaller sums		9	0
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Whaley Bridge W.S.S.	5	0	0
Hereford W.S.S.	4	16	0
Wallasey and Wirral W.S.S.	6	14	6
West Herts W.S.S.	2	2	0
Camberley W.S.S.—			
Mrs. Hilson	1	10	0
Mrs. Atkinson	1	1	0
Miss Evelyn Atkinson	1	1	0
Mrs. Rudge		5	0
Miss Abbott		5	0
Miss Walker		5	0
Miss B. M. Green		5	0
Miss J. E. Skinner		2	6
Miss Ballantyne		1	0
Anonymous		2	0
Collected in box at Albert Hall		15	6
Sunderland W.S.S.	5	0	0
Collection at Albert Hall Meeting	272	14	5
Hitchin, Stevenage and District W.S.S.—			
Mrs. Smithson	5	0	0
Miss Villiers		10	0
Miss A. Villiers	1	0	0
Miss S. A. Villiers	1	0	0
Mrs. Wathen		10	0
The Society	2	0	0
Chelmsford W.S.S.—			
Mrs. Aylmer Maude	2	0	0
Mrs. Briscoe	1	1	0
Collected	1	3	0
Norwich W.S.S.—			
Miss E. L. Willis	2	0	0
The Society	3	0	0
Hastings and St. Leonards W.S.S.	2	0	0
Oxford W.S.S.—			
Mrs. and Miss Adair	1	0	0
Miss Allen	3	0	0
Mrs. Biggs	2	2	0
Miss M. Bridger		4	0
Mrs. Caird	1	1	0
Mrs. Cannon		4	9
Miss Carter	3	0	0
Miss Davenport Hill	3	0	0
Dr Estlin Carpenter	1	0	0
Professor and Mrs. Geldart	10	0	0
Mrs. A. B. Gillett	50	0	0
Mrs. H. T. Gillett	5	0	0
Mrs. Griffith		10	0
Miss Gunter	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay	2	0	0
Miss Lorimer		10	0
Mrs. Margoliouth	1	0	0
Miss Newcomen		5	0
Miss Paine		3	0
Miss M. Price	2	2	0
Miss E. R. Price	5	0	0
Miss M. Rhys	5	0	0
Miss Rogers	2	0	0
Councillor J. E. Salter		10	0
Miss H. Stark	1	10	0
Miss E. Venables	1	0	0
Miss M. Venables	5	0	0
Donations		2	0
Wolverhampton W.S.S.	2	2	0
North-Eastern Federation—			
Miss M. Lindsay		2	6
Miss C. M. Gordon	1	1	0
Miss E. G. Westwood		10	6
Miss Sheard		10	6
Miss A. E. Westwood		5	0
Miss I. S. A. Beaver	1	0	0
Consett Society—			
Mrs. Peill	5	0	0
Miss Peill	5	0	0
Miss F. Peill	5	0	0
Durham Society—			
Mrs. Simey		10	0
Mrs. Watkins	1	1	0
Mrs. Darwin	2	0	0
Miss Christopher		2	6
Newcastle Society—			
Mrs. J. W. Pease	5	0	0
Hexham Society—			
Mrs. Pumphrey	5	0	0
Chester-le-Street Society—			
Mrs. Foster		2	6
Miss Brook		2	0
Miss Wells		1	6
Mrs. Walker Black		1	0
Mrs. Wheatley		1	6
Sunderland Society—			
Mrs Johnson	2	0	0
Gateshead Society—			
Miss Dodds	1	0	0
S.-E. Wansbeck Society—			
Mr. Saint	1	0	0
The Society	5	0	0
Darlington Society—			
Miss Lucas	2	2	0
The Society	1	7	0
Tynemouth Society—			
Miss Atkinson	2	2	0
Miss Mumby		5	0
Miss Blandy		2	6
Mrs. A. Robinson		10	0
Mrs. Baird		10	0
Mrs. Arton		5	0
Miss Burnett		10	0
Mrs. Balleny	3	0	0
Miss Balleny	2	0	0
Miss H. W. Balleny	5	0	0
Mrs. Nisbet	2	2	0
Mrs. Mitcalfe	1	1	0
Tynemouth Society.—			
Mrs. Bell		10	0
Mrs. Dent		3	0
Mrs. Mitcalfe		2	6
Mrs. Charles		10	0
Mrs. Scott		5	0
West Hartlepool Society.			
Miss Foxton		10	0
Mrs. H. Casper		1	0
Miss Brew		1	0
Miss Stevenson		1	0
Mrs. Barton Grainger		2	6
Mrs. Ainsley		5	0
Mrs. McRoberts		10	6
Morpeth Society	6	9	6
Shildon Society	4	0	0
Cambridge W.S.S.—			
Miss Allan		1	1	0
Miss Bodkin		1	0	0
Dr. and Mrs. Bond		1	0	0
Miss Bond		1	0	0
Mrs. Blanch		3	0	0
Mrs. Alan Gray		1	1	0
Mrs. Gwatkin		1	0	0
Mrs. Heitland		5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Langton		1	0	0
Miss Pertz		1	0	0
Mrs. Rackham		2	2	0
Mr. Rackham		2	2	0
Mrs. Robertson		1	0	0
Mrs. Sidgwick		1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Vulliamy		5	0	0
Mrs. James Ward		3	0	0
Dr. James Ward		1	1	0
Miss Wimbush		4	0	0
Other donations under £1	18	13	10	
Mid-Bucks W.S.S.	12	12	6	
Barnsley W.S.S.	5	0	0	
Southwell W.S.S.		10	6	
Mrs. Carl Flügel	50	0	0	
Mrs. Edith S. Bright	50	0	0	
A. A.	25	0	0	
Miss E. J. Mann		10	0	
Mrs. and Miss Wainwright		5	0	
Miss Theodore Williams	25	0	0	
Miss Helen F. Denny	5	0	0	
Miss A. F. Ferryman	50	0	0	
Mrs. W. S. Clark	5	0	0	
Mrs. Webster	5	0	0	
Mrs. Gordon	1	1	0	
Mr. John Priestley	1	0	0	
Miss Mary Hoc	1	0	0	
Mr. Herbert M. Adler		10	0	
Mrs. Octavia M. Adler		5	0	
Miss A. Kate Rance		10	0	
E. T. M.		5	0	
Miss L. McConnell		5	0	
Mrs. Henry Fawcett (2nd instalment)	10	0	0	
Miss A. Helen Ward	5	0	0	
Mrs. J. R. Macmillan	2	2	0	
Mrs. Torrance		10	0	
Miss E. A. Mellersh	1	1	0	
Miss E. M. Greg	25	0	0	
Miss Lowndes	5	0	0	
Miss Celia Wray	5	0	0	
Mr. Charles Wray	2	2	0	
Miss Embleton	1	1	0	
Miss O. Dymond	1	1	0	
Miss E. J. Sloane	1	0	0	
Mrs. S. Cooper		10	0	
Miss Edith Place		10	0	
Miss Margaret Size		5	0	
Smut, A Suffrage Dog (2nd instalment)			6	
Miss K. Lake	15	0	0	
Miss A. J. Musson	3	0	0	
Mr. Walter Wigram	1	1	0	
Mrs. Walter Wigram	1	1	0	
Miss Beatrice Oates		10	6	
Mrs. Meyer		5	0	
Miss N. Spencer		1	0	
	£4,744	5	1	

Support our Advertisers.

Our readers are earnestly requested to support the Advertisers in the paper. Only firms of the highest repute are accepted by us, and if all readers will deal exclusively with them, it will materially help *The Common Cause.*

DELEGATES TO THE ALBERT HALL.

Hundreds of Organisations Represented.

The National Labour Party was officially represented by two delegates. The following organisations also sent representatives :—

SURREY, SUSSEX, AND HANTS FEDERATION.

Biggleswade Council Teachers' Association.
Brighton Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Branch 1.
Brighton Amalgamated Union of Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Workers.
Brighton Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Brighton Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners.
Brighton Workers' Union.
Brighton Trades and Labour Council.
Brighton Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks.
Brighton Typographical Association.
Croydon National Union of Clerks.
Croydon Trades and Labour Representation Council.
Eastleigh Independent Labour Party.
Godalming General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners.
Godalming Bricklayers' Union.
Godalming National Amalgamated Society of Painters.
Godalming Plasterers.
Godalming Independent Labour Party.
Godalming Bricklayers.
Haslemere and District General Committee of Co-operative Society.
Haslemere and District Educational Committee of Co-operative Society.
Haslemere Liberal Association.
Hastings and St. Leonard's National League of Young Liberals
Oxted and Limpsfield Men's Own Brotherhood.
Oxted Railwaymen's Union.
Redhill Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Branch 436.
Redhill National Union of Railwaymen, Branches 510, 511, 512, and 513.
Reigate Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
Reigate and Redhill Independent Labour Party.
Shotterhill Parish Council.
Woking United Builders and Labourers.
Woking Branch of Railwaymen's Union.
Woking National Union Shop Assistants, W. and C.
Woking Shop Assistants Union.
Woking Trades and Labour Council.
Worthing Independent Labour Party.

CENTRAL COUNTIES FEDERATION.

Birmingham Brassworkers.
Birmingham Cabinet-makers.
Birmingham Gasworkers and General Labourers
Birmingham Labour Representation Council.
Birmingham Postmen.
Birmingham Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.
Birmingham Railway Clerks' Association.
Birmingham Shop Assistants' Union.
Birmingham Socialist Centre.
Birmingham Socialist Church.
Birmingham Trades Council.
Birmingham Toolmakers.
Birmingham Trades Council.
Birmingham Tram and Vehicle Workers.
Birmingham Upholsterers
Selly Oak Independent Labour Party.
Selly Oak Union of Workers and General Labourers.
Smethwick Friendly Society of Iron Founders.
Coventry Women Liberals Association.
Leamington National Union of Railwaymen.
West Bromwich Adult School.
West Bromwich British Socialist Party.
West Bromwich Independent Labour Party.
West Bromwich Trades and Labour Council.

EAST MIDLAND FEDERATION.

Grantham Independent Labour Party.
Grantham National Union of Gasworkers.
Grantham Trades and Labour Council.
Ilkeston Divisional Labour Party.
Ilkeston Gasworkers and Gas Labourers.
Ilkeston Independent Labour Party.
Leicester Trades Council.
Lincoln Trades Union.
Nottingham Independent Labour Party.
Nottingham Auxiliary Lace-makers.
Nottingham Brass-workers.
Nottingham Cabinet-makers.
Nottingham Hosiery-makers.
Nottingham Branch of Miners Federation.
Nottingham National Union of Railwaymen.
Nottingham Trades Council (2 delegates).
Wigston National Union of Railwaymen.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT FEDERATION.

Accrington Trades and Labour Council.
Accrington Independent Labour Party.
Accrington National Union of Railwaymen.
Altrincham Independent Labour Party.
Ancoats Suffrage Club for Men and Women.
Birkenhead Trades Unions.

Birkenhead Plumbers.
Birkenhead Engineers.
Birkenhead National Union of Gasworkers.
Birkenhead (Port Sunlight) Navies, Builders, Labourers, etc.
Birkenhead (Rock Ferry) National Union of Railwaymen.
Blackburn Independent Labour Party.
Bolton Independent Labour Party.
Crewe Independent Labour Party.
Crewe National Union of Railwaymen.
Farnworth Independent Labour Party.
Gorton United Trades and Labour Council.
Heywood Independent Labour Party.
Heywood and District Independent Labour Party Federation.
Manchester Central Branch of Independent Labour Party.
Manchester Labour Group, City Council.
Manchester Men's League for Women's Suffrage.
Manchester Liberal Men's Association for Women's Suffrage.
Manchester and Salford Labour Representation Committee.
Marple Independent Labour Party.
Northern Men's League for Women's Suffrage.
Openshaw Independent Labour Party.
Oswaldtwistle Independent Labour Party.
Rishton Independent Labour Party.
Rochdale Labour Party.
Stockport Independent Labour Party.
Wigan Trades and Labour Council.
Wilmslow League of Young Liberals.

W. LANCS, W. CHESHIRE, AND N. WALES.

Carnarvon Trades and Labour Council.
Liverpool Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Firemen.
Liverpool Independent Labour Party.
Liverpool Labour Representation Committee.
Liverpool Masons.
Liverpool National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers.
Liverpool National Union of Railway Servants.
Liverpool (Garston) National Union of Railway Servants.
Liverpool National Union of Shop Assistants.
Liverpool Railway Clerks.
Liverpool Trades and Labour Council.
Liverpool Typographical Society.
Liverpool Warehouse Workers Union.
Sandhills Branch Associated Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.
Southport Junior Unionists.
Southport Trades and Labour Council.
Prescot Independent Labour Party.
Preston Independent Labour Party.
Preston Trades Council.
St. Helen's (Havannah Branch) Miners Federation.
St. Helen's (Havannah Branch) Trades and Labour Council.
St. Helen's National Union of Life Assurance Agents.
St. Helen's National Union of Railwaymen, C. Branch.
St. Helen's Trades and Labour Council.
Wallasey Trades and Labour Council.
Warrington Trades and Labour Council.
Wrexham Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

EASTERN COUNTIES FEDERATION.

Cambridge Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.
Cambridge Boot and Shoe Trade.
Cambridge Bricklayers.
Cambridge Carpenters.
Cambridge Co-operative Employees.
Cambridge Bakers Union.
Cambridge Independent Labour Party.
Cambridge Stonemasons.
Cambridge Trades Council.
Cambridge United Order of General Labourers.
Hitchin Trades and Labour Council.
Letchworth Independent Labour Party.
Letchworth Trades and Labour Council.
St. Alban's Trades Union.

KENTISH FEDERATION.

Erith Independent Labour Party.
Otford Small-holders.
Sevenoaks United Patriots National Benefit Society.
Tonbridge Trades and Labour Council.

WEST RIDING FEDERATION.

Barnsley Independent Labour Party.
Batley General Union of Weavers and Textile Workers.
Bradford Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Bradford Independent Labour Party.
Bradford National Union of Journalists.
Bradford Men's League for Women's Suffrage.
Bradford Peace Society.
Bradford Stove Grate Workers.
Bradford Young Liberals.
Doncaster Trades and Labour Council.
Leeds Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.
Leeds Bill-posters.
Leeds Boilermakers (2 delegates).
Leeds Clothiers Operatives.
Leeds Gasworkers Society.
Leeds National Union of Railwaymen, Branch 5.
Leeds National Union of Railwaymen, Branch 7.
Leeds National Steelworkers' Association.
Rotherham Engineers.
Rotherham Independent Labour Party.
Rotherham Joiners.
Rotherham Branch of the Miners' Federation.
Rotherham National Federation of Caretakers.
Rotherham National Union of Railwaymen.
Rotherham Shop Assistants.
Rotherham Trades and Labour Council.
Rotherham Stove and Grate Workers.
Sharlston Branch of Miners' Federation.
Sheffield Fabian Society.
Sheffield Independent Labour Party.
Sheffield Trades and Labour Council.
Sheffield "Guardian." Labour Socialist Weekly.
Wakefield Association of Carpenters.
Wakefield Coachbuilders.
Wakefield Life Assurance Agents.
Wakefield Musicians' Union.
Wakefield National Asylum Workers.
Wakefield Postal Clerks' Federation.
Wakefield Postmen's Union.
Wakefield Shop Assistants' Union.
Wakefield Trades and Labour Council.
Wakefield Trades Union of Railwaymen.
Wakefield Typographical Clerks.
Wakefield Workers' Union.
West Riding Textile Union.

NORTH-EASTERN FEDERATION.

Darlington Independent Labour Party.
Gateshead Independent Labour Party.
Shildon National Union of Railwaymen.
Sunderland National Union of Gas and General Workers.
Sunderland Town Council.
Sunderland Labour Council.
Sunderland Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTH FEDERATION.

Monmouth Branch of the Miners' Federation.
N. Monmouth Labour Party.
Newport Seamen and Firemen's Union.

SOUTH-WESTERN FEDERATION.

Exeter Independent Labour Party.
Exeter Trades and Labour Council.

OXFORD, BERKS, AND BUCKS FEDERATION.

Aylesbury British Amalgamated Union of Basket-makers.
Banbury National Union of Railwaymen.
Bedford National Union of Railwaymen.
Bletchley National Union of Railwaymen.
High Wycombe National Union of Railwaymen.
Maidenhead National Union of Railwaymen.
Oxford Builders' Union.
Oxford Painters' Union.
Oxford Printers' Warehousemens' Union.
Oxford Ruskin College
Oxford Stonemasons' Union

MANDATE FUND.

I enclose / promise a donation of £ : s. d.

(Signed) Name.....
(Mr., Mrs. or other Title)

Address.....

.....

Donations may be earmarked for the Election Fighting Fund and for any special purpose if donors particularly desire it, but the main object on this occasion is the raising of a large central fund for Headquarters, of which 20 per cent. will be devoted to the work of the London Society in the London area.

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, and *crossed* "London County and Westminster Bank. Not Negotiable."

Oxford Trades and Labour Council.
Reading Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.
Reading Lithographic Printers.
Reading National Union of Railwaymen, Branch 1.
Reading United Builders' and Labourers' Union.
Watford Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.
Watford Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers, etc.
Watford Independent Labour Party.
Watford Labour Church.
Watford National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousmen, and Clerks
Watford National Union of Clerks.
Watford Railway Clerks' Association.
Watford Trades and Labour Council.
West Herts Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists and Engravers.
West Herts Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees.
West Herts Typographical Association.
West Herts United Builders' and Labourers' Union.
West Surrey Men's League for Women's Suffrage.
Woking Branch Railwaymen's Union.
Wokingham National Union of Railwaymen.
Wolverton and District Trades Council (5 delegates).
Wolverton National Union Railwaymen, Branch 2.

NORTH-WESTERN FEDERATION.

Barrow Trades and Labour Council.
Keswick Urban and District Council.
Workington National Association of Blast-furnacemen.

NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS FEDERATION.

East Cleveland Trades and Labour Council.
Saltburn Labour Council.
Scarborough National Union of Railwaymen.
Scarborough Trades and Labour Association.
York Independent Labour Party.

WEST OF ENGLAND FEDERATION.

Bridgend Parliamentary Debating Society.
Bristol Carpenters' and Joiners' Union.
Bristol Engineers' Union.
Bristol Independent Labour Party.
Bristol Men's League for Women's Suffrage.
Bristol National Union of Teachers.
East Bristol (Green Bank) Women's Co-operative Guild.
East Bristol Independent Labour Party.
Somerset Miners' Association.
Weston-super-mare Labour Party.
Weston-super-mare Trades Council.
Weston-super-mare Trades Union.

LONDON.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Finsbury Park Branch.
Amalgamated Society of Dyers, etc., Kensington Branch.
Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers.
Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, Kentish Town Branch.
Balham Men's Adult School.
Battersea Trades and Labour Council.
Bermondsey Labour Party.
Borough of Woolwich Labour Representation Committee.
British Socialist Party, Central Hackney Branch.
Camberwell Independent Labour Party.
Central Labour College, Earl's Court, S.W.
Deptford, Christ Church Men's Meeting.
Deptford Dock, Wharf, and Riverside Workers' Union.
Deptford Dock, Wharf, and Riverside Workers' Union, No. 1 Branch.
Domestic Workers' Union.
General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, Hammersmith Lodge.
Hammersmith Labour Council.
Independent Labour Party:
Acton Branch, Brixton Branch, City of London, Camberwell Branch, Fulham Branch, Hackney Branch, Kingston-on-Thames Branch, East London Federation, North Kensington Branch, Rotherhithe Branch, Streatham Branch, South-West London Federation, Tooting Branch, West London Federation.
Islington Trades and Labour Party.
Jewish Bakers' Union.
Jewish Tailors and Tailoresses Trades Union of Great Britain and Ireland, East London Waistcoat Makers' Branch.
Kingston Humanitarian Society.
Kingston District United Liberal Association.
Lambeth Labour Representation Committee.
London Carmen's Trade Union, Poplar No. 4 Branch.
London County Council School Keepers' Association.
London (N. Kensington) Municipal Employees' Association.
London Jewel Case Makers' Trade Protection Society.
London Society of Compositors, Southwark Advisory Committee.
London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers.
London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers, Battersea Branch.
London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers, C. and C. Branch.
Marylebone and District Trades and Labour Council.
Municipal Employers' Association, Hammersmith Branch.
National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, West London Branch.
National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants.
National Union of Railwaymen:
Bermondsey Branch, Bermondsey Spa Branch, Borough Branch, Chalk Farm Branch, Clerkenwell Branch, Clapham Junction Branch, Euston Branch, Hammersmith Branch, Kensal Green Branch, King's Cross Branch, New Cross No. 1 Branch, Kensington No. 1163 Branch, Paddington No. 1 Branch, Paddington No. 2 Branch, Shepherd's Bush Branch, Stratford No. 1 Branch, Uxbridge Branch, Waltham Cross Branch, West Brompton No. 1 Branch, Wimbledon Branch.
National Union of Shop Assistants, Edgware Road Branch.
National Union of Dairy Employees.
National Union of Dairy Employees, Bayswater Branch.
National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, Hampstead (550) Branch.
National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, Ilford Branch (141).
National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, Edgware Road Branch.
National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, Hampstead (550) Branch.
National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, Kentish Town Branch.
National Vehicle Workers' Union.
National Union of Vehicle Workers, No. 61 Branch.
National Union of Vehicle Workers, Poplar No. 4 Branch.
National Union of Vehicle Workers, No. 93 Branch.
National Union of Vehicle Workers, No. 127 Branch.
Organ Builders' Trade Society.
Paddington Constitutional Union.
Paddington and Kensington Labour Council.
People's Hall Adult School, Harlesden.
Poplar Labour League.
Poplar Trades Council and Labour Representation Committee.
Postmen's Federation, Hammersmith Branch.
Railway Clerks' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, London Council
Tobacco Strippers' Mutual Association.
Tottenham Literary Society.
Tottenham and Wood Green Liberal and Radical Federation.
Upper Holloway Brotherhood.
United Kingdom Service of Coachmakers, London Branch Federation.
Westbourne Grove Men's Adult School.
Wheelwrights' and Coachmakers' Operatives Union, No. 1028, Battersea Branch.
Willesden Labour Party.
Woolwich (Borough of) Labour Representation Committee.
Workers' Union, Lambeth Branch.

SCOTTISH FEDERATION.

Aberdeen Trades Council.
Alloa Trades Council.
Ardrossan Independent Labour Party.
Ayrshire Miners' Association.
Ayrshire Trades Council.
Beith (Ayrshire) Independent Labour Party.
Clyne School Board.
Dabey (Ayrshire) Independent Labour Party.
Dingwall Town Council.
Dornoch Town Council.
Edinburgh Fabian Society.
Edinburgh French Polishers.
Edinburgh (City) Labour Party.
Edinburgh (West) Engineers.
Glasgow Trades Council.
Glasgow Labour Party.
Glasgow (Kinning Park) Independent Labour Party.
Glasgow (South Govan) Independent Labour Party.
Glasgow (Kingston) Independent Labour Party.
Glasgow (City) Independent Labour Party.
Glasgow (Govan) Independent Labour Party.
Glasgow (Possilpark) Independent Labour Party.
Glasgow Fabian Society.
Glasgow University Fabian Society.
Glasgow (Partick Division) United Liberal Council.
Glasgow Govan Trades Council.
Glasgow Eastern Branch of Scottish Painters' Society.
Glasgow Postmen's Federation.
Govan Trades Council.
Greenock Branch Railway Clerks' Association.
Greenock Trades Council.
Greenock Scientific Instrument Makers.
Falkirk Independent Labour Party.
Falkirk Trades Council.
Fife and Kinross Miners' Association.
Haddington Town Council.
Hawick Town Council.
Innerleithen Town Council.
Inverness Town Council.
Inverness Trades Council.
Kilmalcolm Liberal Association.
Kilmarnock Independent Labour Party.
Largs Liberal Association.
Lerwick Town Council.
Municipal Employers' Association.
Paisley Trades Council.
Parliamentary Committee Scottish Trades Union Congress.
Perth Trades Council.
Shetland County Council.
Thurso Town Council.
National Amalgamated Society of Male and Female Pottery Workers.
National Union of Gas and General Workers.
Railway Clerks' Association.
West of Scotland Brass Turners, Fitters, Finishers, and Instrument Makers Association.

News from the Societies and Federations.

West of England Federation.

BRISTOL.—January 21st. Meeting at Redhill Wesleyan Guild. Speaker, Mrs. W. C. H. Cross.

January 28th.—Meeting of Totterdown Branch. Speaker, Miss A. Tanner.

January 31st.—Annual meeting, at Hamilton's Rooms. At the business meeting a pendant was presented to Miss Tanner, who is resigning the hon. secretaryship of the Bristol Society to take up that of the West of England Federation. The presentation was made by Mrs. Perry, one of the oldest members of the Society, on behalf of the Executive Committee. At the public meeting, the chair was taken by Mrs. Burrow Hill, who made a felicitous little speech. The chief speaker was Miss Adamson, who, at very short notice, took the place of Mrs. Leathes the Russian lady, who was prevented from coming by illness. There was a large attendance.

February 3rd.—Meeting of Women's Co-operative Guild, Well's Road. Speaker, Mrs. W. C. H. Cross.

February 17th.—Two drawing-room meetings, by kind invitation of Mrs. Talbot. Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser. Chair, afternoon, Mrs. Budgett; evening, Miss Cashmore. Very successful meetings. 29 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

February 17th.—Meeting at Bishopsworth. Speaker, Miss J. M. Baretti. Duologue, "A Chat with Mrs. Chickey," Mrs. H. Hicks and Miss V. Ford. Recitations by Miss V. Ford.

Preparations are already being made for holding a "Forest of Christmas Trees" next autumn. Working parties are held every Tuesday afternoon at the office. The sale of THE COMMON CAUSE in the street every Saturday night has been undertaken by Miss Jefferys, who is our pioneer in this unattractive but necessary work.

CHELTENHAM.—January 26th. Small meeting in a working-people's club, the speaker (Mrs. S. Wilson, M.B.) being a member of our Committee. A discussion followed the speech, and leaflets were distributed. The "Antis," having lately displayed a poster announcing "Every vote for Woman Suffrage is support for Adult Suffrage and Socialism," we are answering with a very effective one, bearing the legend, "Every vote for Woman Suffrage is a vote against the White Slave Traffic." We have made one of these for the C. and U.W.F.A.'s board, as well as the one for our own permanent hoarding-space—both capital positions. The former is side by side with the "Antis"!

February 14th.—Drawing-room meeting at Wellesley Court. Hostess, Miss Heath. Speaker, Dr. E. Sloan Chesser. Attendance full, in spite of very bad weather. Useful discussion on future work, &c. Copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

CIRENCESTER.—A deputation of prominent Liberal workers in E. Gloucestershire waited upon Mr. Winterbotham, the Liberal candidate, at Cheltenham, on January 29th, with a view to ascertaining his position with regard to Women's Suffrage. The members, both men and women, laid the case for the enfranchisement of women before Mr. Winterbotham. In reply, the candidate stated that the arguments to which he had just listened had done much to strengthen his sympathy with the cause of Women's Suffrage, and he expressed himself in favour of the enfranchisement of women on a broad democratic basis.

EAST BRISTOL.—February 17th. A fine meeting in Russel Town Schools, Cobden Street. Speakers, Rev. H. E. Bra- and Miss M. Robertson, B.A. It was preceded by our annual meeting.

February 18th.—A joint Labour and Suffrage meeting was held in Jarvis Street School. Councillor G. Thompson presided, and Miss M. Robertson again spoke. Good meeting.

February 19th.—A most enthusiastic joint meeting in St. Michael's Hall, Two Mile Hill. Councillor A. A. Lenington presided, and Miss Robertson and Councillor Ayles were the speakers. Resolutions in favour were carried unanimously at all the meetings. Seven new members, and forty "Friends" joined. Collections amounting to 13s. (exceptionally good for East Bristol) were taken, and THE COMMON CAUSE sold well.

STROUD.—January 20th. A meeting at Amberley School Room. Miss Cooke was the speaker, and Miss Tanner was in the chair. A favourable resolution was passed, and three new members joined.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—January 27th. A most successful drawing-room meeting at Torwood, by kind invitation of Mrs. Tidman. Mrs. Holden was in the chair, and Mrs. Randall Vickers gave an address of much charm and humour. Great interest was shown in the speeches of the delegates to the International Woman Suffrage Congress at Buda Pesth. These were given on the gramophone from records kindly lent by Miss Margaret Ashton.

January 31st.—A whist drive in aid of the funds was given at Brown's Café, and proved a decided success.

February 2nd.—A public meeting was held at Woodley's Hall. It was presided over by Councillor Mallete, Chairman of the local branch of the Labour Party. His excellent introductory speech and Miss Willcock's inspiring address were listened to with great interest by a large audience.

February 3rd.—A Jumble and White Elephant Sale was held at Woodley's Hall, and realised a very good sum.

Organiser's Report—(Miss Ballantine).

NAILSWORTH.—On January 19th, an excellent afternoon invitation meeting was held at the Subscription Rooms. Mrs. Walton, of Housley Priory, was in the chair, and she was supported by Miss Clissold, Mrs. Meredith (hostess), and Miss Tanner (National Union Executive). Miss Geraldine Cooke was the speaker, and her stirring address led to the conversion of fourteen new members and several "Friends."

FROME.—January 22nd. A public meeting was held at the Temperance Hall. Miss Adamson (Governor of Bedford College, London) presided, and Miss G. Cooke was the speaker. The large audience, which contained a good sprinkling of men, carried the usual resolution, demanding a Government measure, by an overwhelming majority. Twelve "Friends" cards were signed.

MELKSHAM.—On January 29th a small meeting was held in the Town Hall. Mr. C. W. Maggs, J.P., presided, and Mr. Athelstan Randall, M.P. for the division and Miss Hadow were the speakers. They were supported by Mr. and Mrs. Swanborough and Mr. and Miss Smith. The usual resolution was passed, and three members and six "Friends" joined.

The local papers have, on the whole, reported these meetings well, and delegates were secured for the Albert Hall Demonstration.

West Riding of Yorks.

BRADFORD.—Fifteen delegates from Bradford attended the Albert Hall Demonstration in London on February 14th. We wish to thank heartily all those gentlemen who attended, and also many others who sent us their good wishes but were unable to be present. The members of our Society contributed £10 towards the Special Mandate Fund, part of which was raised by a Cake and Candy Sale at the office on February 4th. The prospective Conservative candidates for Central and West Bradford are both receiving deputations this week. We hope to report next month the result of these interviews.

Will all members please bear in mind that Mrs. Fawcett will speak at the Church Institute on March 9th, at 7.30, and at the Victoria Hall, Saltaire, on March 10th. We wish for record audiences at both these meetings.

BINGLEY.—February 11th. Public meeting in connection with Women's Suffrage in the Victoria Hall. Chair, Dr. Wodehouse. An excellent address was given by Mrs. Philip Snowden. The meeting, from every point of view, was considered to be the best that the Society has held. Mrs. Snowden complimented the Society on its enthusiasm.

DEWSBURY.—The annual meeting was held in the Exchange Hall on Thursday, January 29th. About seventy members and "Friends" were present. Mrs. Kerslake presided. Officers for 1914 were elected. Miss Odlum spoke briefly on the general outlook of the movement. The meeting then took the form of a social. Collection and sale of literature, £1. Six new members.

The Town Council were asked to send a representative to the Demonstration on February 14th. The proposition was lost by one vote.

HUDDERSFIELD.—January 31st. A most successful tea and public meeting in the Temperance Hall. Speakers, Miss I. O. Ford and Miss Thornton. Miss Siddon in the chair. The resolution was passed unanimously. The collection was for the "Mandate" fund. Copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and "Friends'" cards signed.

LEEDS.—January 26th. Miss I. O. Ford addressed the International Polity Circle at Swathmore Settlement on "The Women's Movement and War," and an interesting discussion followed.

February 2nd.—Annual meeting at the Office, 9, Park Lane. Chair, Mrs. Connor (President). After the transaction of the usual business, Mrs. Rackham (P.L.G.), of Cambridge, delighted the large audience by her clever speech. Miss I. O. Ford gave an account of the work which was being done by Mrs. Renton, and others, amongst the men's Trade Unions in Leeds, and its wonderful results; also of the response made by men of all classes throughout the country to the invitation to the great mass meeting in the Albert Hall, London, on February 14th, by the N.U.W.S.S. The audience were informed that a West Riding Federation Bazaar would be held in Wakefield in October (to be opened probably by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, L.L.D.), and its success would depend on the generous help and energy contributed by the individual members of the West Riding Societies. It was also intimated that a Rummage Sale on behalf of the funds of the Leeds Society would be held shortly.

The progress made by our Cause in religious circles has been demonstrated in Leeds during the past month by three important events: (1) The Archbishop of York made the enfranchisement of women the subject of his address to the Leeds Men's Luncheon Club. (2) A special adress was given at the Friends' Meeting House on Sunday, February 8th, by a Quaker lady on "The Church and the Women's Movement," and (3) last Sunday, February 15th, the Rev. W. Temple (Headmaster of Repton School), in an address to a large congregation of University students and others, on "Christianity, the Religion of Liberty," made a lengthy and sympathetic reference to the "demand for the recognition of woman as in the full sense a person."

February 3rd.—Mrs. Julius Hess kindly gave a drawing-room meeting at her house, West Grove, Headingley, which proved most successful. Mrs. Connor took the chair, and the speakers were Mrs. Rackham and Miss I. O. Ford. Many new members and "Friends" for W.S. were made, and literature and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold well.

In the evening, Mrs. Rackham, supported by Mrs. Parrish, took part in a debate at St. Simon's Mission Hall, Kirkstall Road with two representatives of the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage—Miss Beatrice Kitson and Miss L. M. Hunter. The debate was promoted by St. Simon's Literary Society, and was public. The Hall was packed'—many people being unable to obtain seats. The resolution "that this meeting approves of the enfranchisement of women" was carried by an overwhelming majority.

On February 17th a drawing-room meeting was held in the house of Mrs. E. H. Foster, The Rookery, Horsforth. Miss I. O. Ford and Mrs. Renton were the speakers. Much interest was shown by the audience, and several ladies joined the Leeds Society provisionally—until the formation of a local Association.

ROTHERHAM.—Since the Rotherham Campaign in November much vigorous work has been done; all the Trade Unions' Secretaries have been seen, with the grand result that a dozen deegates were sent from Rotherham. The miners sent two from one lodge, paying expenses for both out of the Union's funds. Over a hundred F.W.S. have been visited, and everyone avowed themselves keen Suffragists, eight joined the Society, and the others would have done so, but every shilling counts in the home of the worker. Many of these "Friends" were Trade Unionists who had signed the card in their branch meetings. So their wives were initiated into the Suffrage question, and in nearly every case said they would be "Friends" too. We are continuing the F.W.S. visitations. We have also formed a new committee of the W.U. and have succeeded in getting a very representative one; an E.F.F. committee was formed some time ago. The whole Society will meet at least once a month during the coming year in a Study Circle we are just forming to study various phases of the Women's Movement.

SHEFFIELD.—February 9th. Jumble Sale at the Attercliffe Vestry Hall, which realised nearly £4. It is hoped to have another of these efforts in another part of the town before long. Three delegates from the Society attended the Council in London, which was also well represented, both by members and by representative of workmen's Associations at the Albert Hall meeting.

WAKEFIELD.—On January 16th, Dr. Kaye addressed the members at the Vicarage on "Tuberculosis in Children" (Education Campaign). Miss Odlum has done very successful work among our Trade Unions, and she and Mrs. Renton have addressed some of their meetings. At that of the Textile Workers, 29 F.W.S. cards were signed. The Trades and Labour Council sent a delegate to the Albert Hall Demonstration, and delegates were also sent by the Sharlston Miners, A.S. Carpenters, National Asylum Workers, Musicians' Union, Typographical Association, and members of the N.U. of Railwaymen also attended. The Hon. Secy. addressed a meeting of the Railway Women's Guild on February 3rd, and 12 "Friends" were enrolled. Our Cake Sale is to be on March 4th, instead of February 25th, as first announced.

THE NATIONAL UNION

Is the great Non-Party, Non-Militant, Women's Suffrage Society. If you approve of our methods and objects, please fill in the accompanying Form and send it to the Secretary.

I approve of the objects and methods of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and desire to be enrolled as a member of the affiliated Society in my district, and to receive their organ "The Common Cause."

I herewith enclose cheque / postal order for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription. Plus 6s. 6d., one year's subscription to "The Common Cause."*

Name _____

(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____

(in full.)

To the Secretary _____ **Society for Women's Suffrage,**

Or the Secretary, **National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.**

* Please cross out if not required.

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Eastern Counties Federation.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Federation Committee met on January 26th. Twenty-seven Societies were represented. The chief business done was a revision of the Constitution. The work of the Federation had increased so much it was thought wise to group the Societies in Counties for business purposes, and for these Societies to appoint County Secretaries as soon as possible. The Federation Committee would continue to meet at least once a year. The annual report was read and adopted. The resignation of Mrs. Kellett as Hon. Sec., and Mrs. Hazard as Treasurer, were received with regret. The Federation were fortunate in having Mrs. Vulliamy and Miss O. J. Dunlop for these offices. Mrs. Kellett will kindly undertake the Press work.

February 9.—At 10, Green Street, a large and deeply interested audience listened to speeches from Mrs. Macintosh, President of the W.E.A.U. of S. Africa, and Miss Sheepshanks, Editor of *Jus Suffragii*. Mrs. Macintosh gave a lucid history of the Suffrage movement in S. Africa, and Miss Sheepshanks followed with a review of the present Suffrage situation in other countries

EYE.—On February 16th a public meeting was held in the Town Hall. The audience, composed mostly of young men, listened attentively to speeches from Mrs. Rackham and Miss Waring. Several "Friends" cards were signed. The chair was taken by the Rev. H. Drake.

LETCHWORTH.—On January 28th, by kind invitation of Mrs. Rogers and Miss Rec, a drawing-room meeting was arranged for Liberal women. Mrs. Alison Garland spoke. Seventeen signed cards pledging themselves not to work for Anti-suffrage candidates till after next General Election. Two new members joined. The Speakers' Class continues to meet fortnightly and good progress is being made.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.—The term began eventfully with Self-Denial Week, which was held from January 26th to February 1st, in which we made over £32 for the Albert Hall Mandate Fund. Great exertions were made in geting up entertainments—and the humbler tasks of cleaning bicycles and mending stockings were also undertaken by ardent supporters of the Cause. Palmistry, fortune telling, and phrenology proved very lucrative—in fact, we all wish that the week lasted longer, if it were not for the fact that everyone has now become penniless.

On February 9th a most interesting debate was held in College Hall, between Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Wentworth Stanley, who spoke for the N.L.O.W.S. Miss Stephen was in the chair. Needless to say, the Suffrage motion was passed by an overwhelming majority the opposers of the motion numbering seven.

Our membership continues to increase.

SOUTHEND, WESTCLIFF, and DISTRICT.—On January 25th Mrs. Mowbray invited friends to tea and a Suffrage discussion. Much interest was shown and a member gained for the Men's League.

January 26th.—Mrs. Philip Snowden lectured to a crowded meeting in the Technical School Hall on "Child Life in England."

February 6th.—By kind invitation of Mrs. Erith, the first of a series of Suffrage Teas was given at "Marstone," Westcliff. Miss Bannester was in the chair. The Rev. A. D. Belden gave an excellent address. Miss H. J. Cohen, Organiser, afterwards explained the aims and work of the N.U.W.S.S. Two new members joined. 7s. collection. Six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

February 16th.—Mrs. Webb was the hostess for another Suffrage Tea. Miss Cohen took the chair, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby gave an inspiring address. The same evening Mrs. Corbett Ashby spoke to an enthusiastic audience at Oak Hall. Mr. Lester in the chair. Collection, 18s. 3d. Copies of THE COMMON CAUSE, 1s. 6d.

February 18th.—A debate at St. Saviour's Church Hall, then discussion and a fairly even vote, but as only members of the Debating Society could vote, there was, of course, no expression of the general feeling of the meeting

Suffrage Teas are becoming popular in Southend, and further debates may be arranged. The railwaymen at Shoeburyness have expressed a desire to hear a Suffrage speaker, and other Trade Unions have expressed their sympathy with the Cause.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—On February 10th a public meeting was held at the Town Hall. The chair was taken by Mr. E. O. Vulliamy. The audience listened with attention to fine speeches from Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Rackham. Forty "Friends" cards were signed.

HITCHIN.—On February 6th a meeting was held in the Co-operative Stores Room. The chair was taken by Mr. H. W. Higgott (one of the Albert Hall delegates from the Hitchin and District Trades Council). Miss A. Villiers spoke. Two new members and eight "Friends" were enrolled.

February 20th.—A second meeting was held in the same place. The chair was taken by Mrs. Smithson. Mrs. Wathen being the Speaker. Three "Friends" enrolled. At both these meetings intelligent questions led to very interesting discussions.

STEVENAGE.—During the month three meetings for women have been held at the "Chesnuts." These meetings are of an educational and social nature. At one, Mrs. Mare gave an account of the "Baby Clinic" in Kensington; at another, Miss Villiers read a pamphlet, which was discussed. Tea is provided at a small charge. Two new members have been enrolled These meetings will be continued fortnightly.

BRENTWOOD.—On February 4th a public meeting was held in the Town Hall. The chair was taken by L. L. Robinson, Esq. The audience listened with attention to speeches from Mrs. Rackham and Mrs. Gimingham. The resolution was passed with only two dissentients. Ten new members joined, and thirty-six "Friends."

HARWICH and DISTRICT.—On Tuesday, February 17th, a meeting was held in the Co-operative Hall. Mrs. Coysh in the chair. Mrs. Cooper gave a splendid address to a very sympathetic audience. Fifteen "Friends" were enrolled. Five dozen back numbers of THE COMMON CAUSE were given away, and a good number of different pamphlets sold. Literature has been given away in Parkeston

To be continued. Owing to pressure on our space we are obliged to hold over the Kentish Federation report and the remainder of the Eastern Counties.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY before the announcement is to be inserted. Notices must be addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

FEBRUARY 27.

Balham—Corner of Ormeley Road and High Road—Open-air Meeting 8.15
Chiswick—15, Essex Place—Adult School Meeting 8.30
Islington—Barnsbury Hall, Upper Street—Discussion on "Friends of Women's Suffrage" 8.10
Walthamstow—Pioneer Institute—Annual Business Meeting of the Branch—Election of Officers and Committee 8.0
Westminster Palace Hotel—Public Reception—Miss C. Black, Miss C. Marshall on "The N.U. Council Meeting"—Mr. H. Cawby and Mr. A. Whyte—Chair, Mrs. Spencer Graves 3.30-6.15

MARCH 1.

Walthamstow—Winchester House, Shernhall Street—Meeting of Adult School—Mrs. Lister on "Our Future Citizens" 11.0

MARCH 2.

Deptford—Central Hall, Creek Road—Women's Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith 3.0
Epsom—Sweated Industries Exhibition, with demonstrations by workers—Speakers, Mrs. Heaton (Secy. C.S.U. Research Committee), Mrs. Homan, Mrs. Stephens, the Rev. A. M. Chirgwin—Chair, the Rev. W. Bainbridge, who will open the Exhibition at 3.0
Lantern lecture by Mr. T. H. Norman—Admission free—Collection 3.0-10.30

MARCH 3.

Central and South Hackney—216, Mare Street—Liberal Association—Debate—Speakers, Miss Mildred Ransom and Miss Mabel Smith 8.0
West Southwark—294, Borough High Street—Unionist Association—Speaker, Miss Helen Ward 8.30

MARCH 4.

Chelsea—Sydney Hall, Pond Place—Entertainment and Music—Suffrage Speech 8.30
Highgate—National Liberal Association—Corner of Fairbridge Road, Upper Holloway Road—Meeting of Highgate Branch of Union of Shop Assistants
Wimbledon—St. Mark's Hall—Speakers, Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., Mrs Oliver Strachey, Mr. Perkins, Miss N. W. Hughes—Chair, Mr. H. N. Ellis 8.30

MARCH 5.

St. George's, Hanover Square—12, Chantry House, Ecclestone Street—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostesses, the Misses Trollope—Speaker, Miss Hay-Cooper—Chair, Mrs. Savory 3.15
West St. Pancras—11, St. Mark's Square, Regent's Park—Members' Meeting—Speaker, Miss Rinder 8.0
Wimbledon—9. Ridgway Gardens—Study Circle—Leader, Miss Pares 5.0

MARCH 6.

Islington—Barnsbury Hall, Upper Street—Suffrage Club—Speaker, Miss Mackay (Presbyterian Women's Settlement) 8.10
North Hackney—148, Stamford Hill—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Petty—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith 8.0

The Provinces.

FEBRUARY 27.

Barnsley—Peel Square—Speaker, Mr. Thatcher 7.0
Bolton—Spinners' Hall—Annual Meeting—Speaker, Miss H. Fraser—Chair, Mr. H. M. Harwood, J.P.—Open to the public
Hyde—Slack Mills, Queen Street—Dinner Hour Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Chew 1.5-1.25
Leeds—Wortley Working Men's Institute—Miss I. O. Ford on "Women's Suffrage"
Manchester—Milton Hall, Deansgate—Grand Suffrage Market, opened by Lady Rochdale—Chair, Mrs. Arthur Schuster 2.0
Merstham—Hostess, Mrs. Sellon—Speakers, Miss Hodge and Miss Newcomb—Chair, Mr. Sellon 3.0
Melton Mowbray—Speaker, Miss Giles 3.30
Reigate—Firlands, Furzefield Road—Hostess, Mrs. Cloudsley—Speakers, Miss Hodge and Miss Newcomb 8.30
Sale—Free Library, Tatton Road—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters—Chair, Mrs. H. Storey 8.0
Southampton—Art Gallery—Mrs. Heard on "The Mental Factor in the Accomplishment of Purpose" 3.30
Stowmarket—Coombs Hall—Speaker, Miss Waring 8.0
Wellingborough—Central Hall—Speaker, Miss G. Cooke—Chair, Councillor William Sharman

FEBRUARY 28.

Manchester—Milton Hall, Deansgate—Grand Suffrage Market, opened by Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P.—Chair, Mr. Alfred Brookes, M.P. 12.0

MARCH 1.

Accrington—Empire Picture Palace—Suffrage and Labour Campaign Meeting—Speakers, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., and Miss Muriel Matters 3.0
Birmingham—Ashton Labour Church—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 7.0
Heneage Street—Speaker, Mr. Mathews

MARCH 2.

Croydon—31a, The Arcade, High Street—Speaker, Mr. C. Baker
Kettering—Cross Keys—Speakers, Miss Cooke and Miss Blackstone—Chair, Mr. R. B. Wallis 8.0
Leamington—C. & W.W.F.A. Offices—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham 3.0 and 8.0
Lowestoft—St. Aubyn's Hall—Miss Abadam and Mrs. R. Worthington on "The White Slave Traffic"—For Women Only 3.0
For Men and Women—Subject, "Justice" 8.0
Manchester—Parker's Restaurant, St. Ann's Square—At Home 3.0-5.0
Temperance Hall, York Street—Hulme Suffrage Club 8.0
Southport—Girls' Club, Lord Street—At Home—Hostess and Speaker, Miss Grundy—Gramophone Speeches by Miss Perkins Gilman, Miss C. Macmillan, Mr. Keir Hardie 4.0-5.30

MARCH 3.

Bristol—40, Park Street—At Home—Zion Hill—Mrs. W. C. H. Cross—Study Circle 3.0-5.0
Camberley—Darracott's Tea Rooms, 41, High Street—Business Meeting at 3.0—Address by Mrs. Harley 3.30
Chester—Newgate Assembly Rooms—Miss M. Matters on "The Spiritual Side of the Woman's Movement"—Chair, the Rev. R. A. Thomas, M.A. 8.0
Geddington—Oddfellows Hall—Speaker, Miss Blackstone 2.30
Hallerig—Women's Liberal Association—Speaker, Miss Griffith Jones 8.0
Highcross—Mrs. Baker on "The School Child"—Chair, Mrs. Weir 3.30
Hyde—P.S.A. Hall—Speakers, Miss H. Fraser and Mr. J. R. Tomlinson.—Chair, Councillor Walter Fowden 7.30
Newcastle—11, Devonshire Place—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Miss Weddell—Speaker, Mrs. Mundella 7.0
Portsmouth—Dr. Kirkness on "Infant Mortality from the Medical Aspect"—Chair, Dr. Marie Grigsby 8.30
Preston—Croft Street (Wesleyan) School—Miss Leadley Brown on "The Case of the State for the Widow with Children"—Chair, Mrs. McCullagh 8.0
Stowmarket—Town Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Mr. H. Pettiward 8.0
Swansea—Balmoral House, Mumbles—Drawing-rom Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Coonan—Speaker, Mr. W. J. Mirrlees 3.30
Worthing—1, Warwick Street—Hostess, Miss Gray—Miss Hare on "Marriage and Divorce Laws" 3.30

MARCH 4.

Bristol—Church House, Clifton—Drawing-room Meeting—Speakers, Miss M. Plorse, M.A., Mrs. Chas. Spencer 3.30
Cuckfield—Queen's Hall—Miss Anna Martin on "The Mother and her Difficulties: How the Law Treats Her" 3.15
Dorking—Miss Evelyn Fox on "The Feeble-Minded"
Gateshead—Bewick Hall, High West Street—Miss St. John on "Prison Life"—Soloist, Miss Shyvers 2.30
Hertford—The Council Chamber—Mr. J. McKillop on "The School Child"—Chair, Mrs. Burnett Smith 8.0
Heywood—Conservative Hall—Public Meeting—Speakers, Miss H. Fraser, Mr. Fenner Brockway 7.30
Louth—Council Chamber, Town Hall—Social Meeting—Speaker, Miss I. O. Ford—Chair, Mr. Basil Sharpley
Newcastle—"Oakley," Heaton—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Stoney—Miss Penrose Phelp on "Children's Courts and Administration" 4.30
Rotherwood—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Joyce—Speaker, Mrs. Osler—Chair, Mrs. Kempthorne
Rothwell—Drill Hall—Speaker, Miss Blackstone—Chair, Mr. Caley 7.30
Wakefield—"Homeleigh," St. John's Square—White Elephant and Cake Sale—Performance of "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky"—Speaker, Mrs. Renton 3.15

MARCH 5.

Accrington—Town Hall, Council Chamber—Hostesses, Mrs. Haworth and Mrs. Belsey—Speaker, Miss Fraser
Colwyn Bay—Victoria Pier Pavilion—Mrs. Philip Snowden on "What will Women do with the Vote?"—Chair, Mr. Hammersley Heera—Suffrage Songs 7.45
Hoddesdon—The Coffee Tavern Hall—Mr. J. McKillop on "The School Child"—Chair, the Rev. H. P. Waller 3.15
Leamington—35, Warwick Street—Meeting of the Franchise Club—Speaker, Miss Ahrons 3.0
Marple Bridge—Congregational Hall—Annual Meeting of Society—Speaker, Mr. F. W Kolthammer, M.A. 7.30
Watford—Kingham Memorial Hall—Speakers, The Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Mr. R. C. Phillimore, J.P., L.C.C. 8.0
York—10, Museum Street—Dr. Louise Fraser on "Infant Mortality" 3.0

MARCH 6.

Cardiff—Park Hall—Joint Meeting of the Cardiff and District Society, Church League for W.S., and Cardiff Progressive Liberal Women's Union—Speakers, Miss H. Fraser, Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., and the Rev. Canon Haigh—Chair, Mrs. Henry Lewis 8.0
Felixstowe—Hamilton Hall—Tea and Social 6.30
Public Meeting—Hamilton Hall—Speakers, Mrs. J. W. Kieble and Mr. W. J. Mirrlees B.Sc. 8.0
Melton Mowbray—Speaker, Miss G. Cooke 8.0
Scarborough—Friends' Meeting House—Lantern Lecture on the Housing Problem—Councillor T. R. Marr (Chairman, Housing and Town-Planning Committee, Manchester City Council) on "Slum Mending and Ending" 8.0

Chapter 13

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Wrexham—Public Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Philip Snowden—Chair, the Hon. W. Ormesby Gore, M.P. 8.0

Scotland.

FEBRUARY 27.

Edinburgh—Goold Hall, 5, St. Andrew's Square—Annual Meeting of the Edinburgh N.S.W.S.—Speaker, Mrs. Leathes 8.0
Glasgow—202, Hope Street—Miss A. Stuart Paterson on "Press Work"—Tea 4.0
Penrith—St. Andrew's Hall—Annual Business Meeting—Address by Miss S. Knight—Tea 4.30

MARCH 2.

Perth—Debate—For, Miss Helen Stewart (Scone); Against, Mrs. Grogan (St. Andrews)—Chair, Mr. J. S. Saunders 8.0

MARCH 3.

Peebles—Speaker, Dr. Elsie Inglis 8.0

MARCH 5.

Bo'ness—Annual Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Shaw McLaren 8.0

MARCH 6.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home 4.30
Glasgow—Charing Cross Halls—Public Meeting—Speaker, Mr. Baillie Pratt, M.P. 3.0

Additional Meetings (sent in late). *In future, notices sent in after Monday will not be printed.*

MARCH 1.

Newport—Rojerstone—Railwaymen's Union—Speaker, Miss Foxley

MARCH 2.

Hyde—Market Place—Dinner-hour Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Annot Robinson 1.5—1.25

MARCH 3.

East Bristol—1, Barrow Road—Miss E. Sturge on "Housing" 3.0
Hyde—P.S.A. Hall, Market Street—Speakers, Miss H. Fraser and Mr. J. R. Tomlinson—Chair, Councillor Walter Lowden 7.30
Oxford—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Heath—Speaker, Miss Hage Gill
Stowmarket—Institute Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Mr. C. Pettiward 8.0
Swansea—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Coohan—Speaker, Mr. Mirrlees

MARCH 4.

Swindon—Mechanics' Institute—Speaker, The Lady Frances Balfour—Chair, Dr. E. Sloan-Chesser 7.30
Wallasey and Wirral—Foyer Public Hall—Mrs. Charles Morrison on "Women Under the Poor Law" 3.0

MARCH 5.

Leicester—Annual Meeting at 7.0—Address by Miss G. Cooke—Chair, the Rev F. L. Donaldson—Open to the Public 7.30

MARCH 6.

Newport—Temperance Hall—Speakers, Miss A. Maude Royden and Mr. Malcolm Mitchell—Chair, Mr. W. Lydon Moore 8.0
Wallasey and Wirral—New Brighton—Meeting for Members and "Friends"—Mrs. Billinge on "Women in Industry" 3.0

Coming Events.

We shall be glad to announce Meetings of Societies, Lectures, etc., in this column at a charge of 2s. per insertion of 24 words. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Wednesday morning. All communications should be addressed to the Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 2, Robert-st., Adelphi.

ETHICAL CHURCH, Queen's-rd., W.—March 1st, 11, Miss Cicely Hamilton, "Ownership"; 7, Mr. G. P. Gooch, M.A., "The Rights of Property."

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st. W. Subscription, one guinea. Wednesday, March 4th, 3.30, Club Tea (Lecture, 4.30), Mr. Green; Hostess, Mrs. Anstruther.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Monday, March 2nd, at 8.30 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions-arcade, Knightsbridge, Mrs. Merivale Mayer, Miss Winifred Holiday, and Mr. Joseph Clayton.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Tuesday, March 3rd, at 3 p.m. New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions-arcade, Knightsbridge, "The English Man's Point of View," Mr. W. L. George, Mrs. McKeown, and Miss Alexandra Wright, B.Sc.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York-st., St. James's, S.W.—Tuesday, March 3rd., at 3.30 p.m. Actresses' Franchise League. Speaker, Miss Muriel Wylford. Chair, Madame Lydia Yavorska (Princess Bariatinsky). Subject, "Woman and the Law."

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GREEN SILK UMBRELLA, name on silver band, E. L. Blackstone. Will Organiser who took it by mistake from Organisers' Union meeting kindly return to The Red House, Virginia Water, Surrey?

WILL THE LADY who took an umbrella with plain silver handle from the Cloak Room, Horticultural Hall, Vincent-sq., on Saturday, February 14th, kindly communicate with the N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith-st.?

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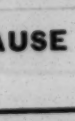

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